







Index

ACRONYMS	3
PART I: NARRATIVE REPORT	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
1. CONTEXT	5
2. RESULTS THIS QUARTER	8
3. TRENDS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES	10
A. Recruitment Characterization	12
B. Disengagement Characterization	14
C. Program Gender Composition	16
D. Program Ethnic Composition	16
4. ASSISTANCE COMPONENT ACTIVITIES	17
A. Direct Assistance to Underage Ex-Combatants	19
B. Long-term Sustainable Economic and Social Reintegration	24
	27
C. Beneficiary Life Story D. Coverage Map for Assistance Component Activities	29
b. coverage map for Assistance component Activities	
5. Prevention Component Activities	30
A. Support to the National Committee for Prevention of Recruitment (CIPR)	30
B. The Child and Adolescence Code-Law 1098/2006 and other Public Policies	30
C. Vulnerability, Risks and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO)	31
D. Other Social Investment Initiatives	32
E. Special support to Afro-colombian and indigenous communities – displaced children and	d
orphans fund (DCOF)	38
F. Beneficiary Life Story – When Dreams become Real Opportunities	48
G. Coverage Maps for Prevention Component Activities	50
6. Institutional Strengthening for Colombianization	52
7. DIFFICULTIES AND LESSONS LEARNED	53
8. PRIORITIES FOR NEXT PERIOD	54
9. Conclusions	55
PART II: FINANCIAL REPORT	FO
	58
ATTACHMENTS	59





PART I: NARRATIVE REPORT

Executive Summary

The following report presents the activities implemented within the *Consolidation Program to Support Child Ex-Combatants and Prevent Recruitment of Children by Illegal Armed Groups 2009-2011*, in the first quarter of 2011 (January to March 2011). This Program is supported by the Unites States Agency for International Development (USAID) and is based on the continuation of the results achieved since the implementation of the program in 2001.

Two circumstances determined the implementation of the project during the quarter: i) the adjustments the National Government make in the managerial positions of some of its entities, programs and strategies, have affected the progress of the work plans defined in coordination and articulation meetings with strategic Government allies; ii) the effects of the severe winter weather continue to affect the Program. However, it is worth mentioning that the decision of the Constitutional Court to declare this redirection of funds as unconstitutional has decreased the resources the National Government had budgeted to assist this emergency. This situation poses great challenges when offering assistance to the most affected communities, who are feeling the impact of the second winter wave of the year in the country.

Nevertheless this above-mentioned conditions, the Project made progress in its three main components as follows:

The **Direct Assistance Component for Under-age Ex-combatants** worked on processes of reestablishment, guarantee of rights and social integration of disengaged children and youth (CH&Y). A total of 84 new beneficiaries entered the Program, 88% (74) of the youths disengaged voluntarily while 12% (10) were recuperated. 74% of the CH&Y disengaged from the FARC, 12% from ELN, 11% from BACRIN. 518 CH&Y were being assisted by the end of the quarter.

According to gender composition 74% of the new beneficiaries are boys and 26% girls. The majority of CH&Y entering the Program this quarter, reported Antioquia as their department of origin (18%). Nevertheless, Caquetá follows with 12%, as well as Cauca (12%). The ethnic composition of the Program changed from the last quarter of 2010. This quarter, the percentage of Afro-Colombians increased to 11%, while the percentage of indigenous beneficiaries decreased to 6%. 83% are "mestizos"

Institutional settings counted for 41% of the total assistance provided while extra institutional family settings counted for 55% of the total assistance provided; 4% of the disengaged CH&Y are within the Protection Network of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF).

The **Prevention Component** continued supporting the implementation of public policy to prevent recruitment, as well as public education and social investment initiatives. As a result a total number of 3.911 new CH&Y participated in processes to prevent recruitment. From this amount 3.304 CH&Y were benefited by the special support to afro-Colombian and indigenous communities held through the Displaced Orphans Fund (DCOF) which focused intervention in the Departments of Chocó, Valle





del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño and south of Tolima, in order to prevent recruitment of CH&Y in these high-risk areas.

During the quarter, around five new projects were agreed. Main activities focus on strengthening of educational institutions, accomplishment of sport, artistic and participation scenarios; promotion of rights of CH&Y and support to the implementation of childhood and adolescence public policies, through the Vulnerability, Risks and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO for its acronym in Spanish) methodology; in order to prevent recruitment of CH&Y by IAG in the municipalities of Lorica, Florencia, San José del Guaviare, among others.

The process for **Institutional Strengthening of Colombianization** continues making important progress. The USAID/IOM Program has insisted upon the need to assess the appropriation of the activities that have been carried out with the support of the international cooperation and as a result ICBF has assigned resources to assist CH&Y (space/child/month), to offer communication services and cover the costs associated with pedagogical, cultural and sports activities.

Some initiatives were strengthened with assistance from allies in the government who have provided technical and financial resources for the Program's implementation. Together with the National Ombudsman's Office and the ICBF, the elaboration of the legal route for CH&Y disengaged from IAG victims of sexual violence, was proposed this period.

It is important to mention that the new Board of Directors of the ICBF is coordinating a new structural change in the institute. This change will imply that the strategies for the end of the cooperation and the decrease of the support provided by USAID will be redefined.

1. Context

During the first quarter of 2011, violence and its multiple manifestations has been a constant occurrence in Colombia, especially against children and youth (CH&Y), from different actors, and in different scenarios and territories. The situation of CH&Y is very complex, mainly in the Departments of Antioquia, Caquetá, Cauca, Chocó, Meta, Nariño, Putumayo and Tolima, where children have been involved in said violent situations. The National Army denounced the increase of illegal recruitment of children by members of the Central Block of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) as a result of their findings on south of Tolima.¹

The upsurge and restructuring of the armed conflict in the Department of Nariño is affecting CH&Y from indigenous communities. On January 31st, five members of the Pastos indigenous community of the Túquerres reservation were murdered and 16 more were injured. Two children were among the victims. On that same date, in the indigenous reservation of Awá, in Nariño, the indigenous boy José Richard Rodríguez, 14 years of age, was the victim of a landmine that killed him. Likewise, on

¹ EL ESPACTOR.COM NOTICIAS http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/judicial/articulo-258353-el-bloque-central-de-farc-incremento-el-reclutamiento-de-menores





February 7, another landmine went off in that indigenous reservation causing severe injuries to two adults and the adolescent María Fernanda Canticus Pascal, 16 years of age.²

Likewise, on February 13, an indigenous boy, four years of age, from the Pastos community was kidnapped in the "vereda" of La Boyera, in the rural area of Cumbal (Nariño). Although the boy was rescued by authorities, these actions demonstrate the vulnerability of children in Nariño. The humanitarian situation of the Awa population (Nariño) is worth highlighting, given the dynamics of the armed conflict in its territory, selective murders, use and recruitment of children by FARC and criminal gangs.

The Nasa indigenous community of north Cauca suffered the death of 15 boys and girls, victims of forced recruitment, during a bombing between the Police and the Army against the FARC. According to the Association of Indigenous Councils of North Cauca (ACIN), this happened on Saturday, March 26 in the reservation of Tacueyó, municipality of Toribío, an area that suffers permanent confrontations between the armed forces and the guerrilla.⁴

In the Department of Antioquia, an increase in the number of deaths of adolescents was reported. Daniel Alejandro Sierra —known as "Yhiel"— a hip hop Singer, 17 years of age, murdered on March 27 in Commune 13 of Medellín, heads the list of 1.982 youths between 11 and 25 years of age who have died in that city in the last 24 months, as reported by the Popular Training Institute IPC (for its acronym in Spanish). This NGO assures that comparing the first two months of 2009 and 2011, there was an increase of 478% in the homicide rate for this age group. In January and February alone, homicides of youths between 18 and 25 years of age reached 106.

IPC makes a reference to the scenarios and trends that framed these deaths: territorial control and delimitation of boundaries, micro trafficking in different communes of the city and inside educational institutions, forced recruitment, intra-urban forced displacement and the persecution of

⁹ Prosecutor General's Office. **"Child and Adolescence Code-Law is not a door for youth impunity"": March 23rd 2011.** The Prosecutor General's Office requested to retire from the text reforming Child and Adolescence Code-Law 1098/2006, the articles which seek to increase the sanctions for adolescents, and abolish the age limit (21 years of age) to be deprived of their liberty, as a measure of citizenship security.





²DERECHOS HUMANOS Y DIH http://www.derechoshumanos.gov.co/Observatorio/Bitacoras/2011/Paginas/bitac 472.aspx <a href="http://www.humanidadvigente.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=210:fumigaciones-map-secuestro-y-combates-afectan-gravemente-la-vida-de-ninas-ninos-y-adolescentes-en-narino-&catid=26:comunicados&Itemid=34 http://elmercuriodigital.es/content/view/29683/53/

⁵ Vice-President's Office of Colombia. Vice-president Angelino Garzón condemns violence against minors in the country.. Bogotá, march 23rd 2011 http://www.vicepresidencia.gov.co/Noticias/2011/Paginas/110323a.aspx

⁶ El Universal – Montería. Public condemn to the recruitment and prostitution of minors by FARC. March 22nd 2011. "The mobile squad of the National Army rescued two girls 12 and 16 year of age, and turned them into the ICBF Actions continue to be implemented in order to prevent involvement of minors in the conflict. A new criminal modality was evidenced by the National Army: recruitment and prostitution of girls. In Montería, in the sector of La Palma, a girl raped by guerrilla escaped. She was recruited to please sexual appetite of several guerrilla members that operate in southern region of Cordoba". http://www.eluniversal.com.co/monteria-y-sincelejo/sucesos/denuncian-que-las-farc-reclutan-menores-para-prostituirlas-15634

⁷ DECREE 4580 OF 2010. http://wsp.presidencia.gov.co/ColombiaHumanitaria/prensa/Documents/dec458007122010.pdf
⁸ El Tiempo, 20-02-2011. First Lady launches national public policy to favor early childhood.

http://m.eltiempo.com/politica/presidencia-lanza-poltica-nacional-de-primera-infancia/8892361a

artistic and cultural leaders opposed to the conflict.

Outside the armed conflict, violence is not less critical, considering situations such as the kidnapping of boys and girls, mendicity, child labor, abuse and homicides, registered in municipalities such as Tame (Arauca), Pueblo Rico (Risaralda) and Zipaquirá (Cundinamarca), just to mention a few. The recruitment phenomenon is accompanied by sexual abuse, the use of children for sexual purposes by ilegal armed groups (IAG).

Due to the severe Winter that hit it the country late 2.010, early 2.011, the National Government declared Natural Disaster situation, as well as Economic, Social and Ecological Emergency Status throughout the national territory, through Decrees 4579 and 4580 of 7 December 2010. Efforts have focused on alleviating the effects of the natural phenomenon and preventing their spread. The weather emergency affected over 337.513 families, destroyed 2.049 homes and damaged another 275.569 in 654 municipalities in Colombia. However, it is worth mentioning that the decision of the Constitutional Court to declare the state of emergency unconstitutional has diminished the funds the National Government had been assigning to counteract the effects of the weather emergency.

In this emergency context, at the beginning of 2011, the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) took a census that showed that 4.621 homes out of a total of 22.440, located in the 15 Departments most affected by the weather conditions, were flooded. The Departments of the Atlantic Coast that presented the greatest number of affected community homes were Atlántico, Bolívar and Magdalena.

Other significant events that occurred at national level during the first three months of 2011 were: i) the debate for the project of the Law of Victims, which leaves a window of four years from the issuance of the Law for victims, to request restitution; ii) the debate for the Project of the Law of Lands; iii) The study of the Government's Development Plan "Towards democratic prosperity" ("Hacia la prosperidad democrática") by Congress, for debate and approval, and whose three main fronts are: employment generation, poverty reduction and increased security. Investments amount to \$564 billion Colombian Pesos"; iv) the launching of the Early Childhood Policy promoted by the First Lady, María Clemencia Rodríguez, named "The country from zero to always" ("El país de cero a siempre"), which has a budget of \$5.6 billion Colombian Pesos and will benefit one million two hundred thousand children.⁸; v) the referendum that will approve life sentences for rapists is being revived by Congress; vi) the beginning of the second phase of the winter weather, and vii) the debate on criminal responsibility for adolescents.⁹





2. Results this quarter

Chart No. 1. Assistance offered through the Program

Indicators	This quarter (January– March 2011)	Accumulated 2009-2010	Accumulated 2001- 2008	Accumulated since 2001	Comments
Former Child Soldiers	84	737	4.079	4.816	The program assisted 84 new beneficiaries. 88% (74) of the youths disengaged voluntarily while 12% (10) were recuperated. (74% of the CH&Y disengaged from the FARC, 12% from ELN, 11% from BACRIN. According to gender composition 74% of the new beneficiaries are boys and 26% girls. Afro-Colombians 11%, indigenous 6%. 83% are "mestizos"
Employment Opportunities	0	875	1.702	2.577	During the quarter, no employment opportunities are registered. The employment offers remain the same as last period.
Vocational skills training	250	5.803	4.310	10.113	A total number of 250 disengaged youth referred by ICBF received vocational skills training from SENA.
Access to education	84	737	3.734	4.471	After the educational needs evaluation of the disengaged youth, 100% of the disengaged CH&Y accessed to education.
Access to health services	84	737	3.825	4.562	The general health evaluation was given to all 84 new beneficiaries. 518 CH&Y are currently within the Program. 118 received general medical assistance





CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM TO SUPPORT CHILD EX-COMBATANTS AND PREVENT RECRUITMENT OF CHILDREN BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS NINTH QUARTERLY REPORT January – March 2011

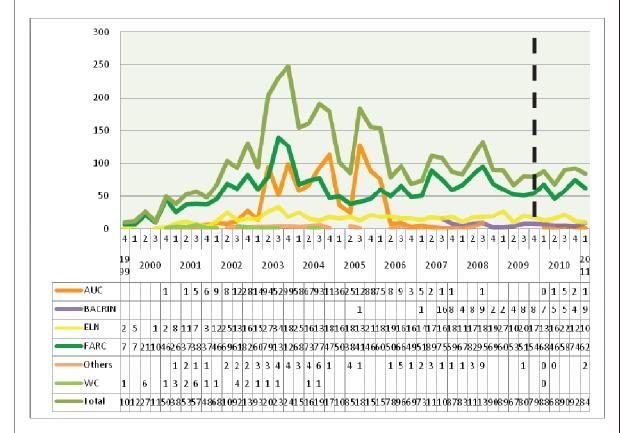
Family reunification	35	188	787	975	services and 144 received dental care assistance, 45 specialized assistance. Among the 108 CH&Y that left the Program, 32% (35) returned to their families.
Children & Youth beneficiaries participating in Recruitment Prevention activities	3.911	180.823	42.321	223.144	A total number of 3.911 CH&Y participated in activities to prevent recruitment. The main activities focused on MVRO, public policy, training sessions with youth clubs, rural youth programs, and complementary education. See Appendix No. 1.
Teachers & Civil Servants beneficiaries participating in Recruitment Prevention activities	1.915	19.681	4.478	24.159	1.915 educational agents and civil servants participated in resilience processes, public policy and MVRO initiatives. See Appendix No. 1.
Institutions strengthened	30	1.098	12	1.110	MVRO methodology training continued within the strategy of institutional strengthening for Colombianization. The Major's Office of San José del Guaviare, an educational institution in Florencia Caquetá, public and private institutions in the framework of the project with Paz y Bien Foundation, are some of the strengthened institutions. See Appendix No. 1.





3. Trends and Characterization of Program Beneficiaries¹⁰

During the first quarter of 2011, a total of 84 children and youth (CH&Y) were assisted by USAID/IOM/ICBF Program to consolidate the country's progress in the prevention of forced recruitment and in the care for children and adolescents disengaged from IAG. Currently, 4.613 CH&Y have been benefited through the assistance component of the project since the year 1999.



Graph No. 1: Program Beneficiaries Vs. Irregular Armed Group of Origin

Between January and March 2011, the number of CH&Y who joined the Program decreased in comparison to the last semester of 2010, with an average of 91 entries. In relation to IAG where the CH&Y who joined the Program came from, the trend is steady showing FARC as the main illegal armed group where CH&Y disengage from. In addition, BACRIM (Spanish acronym for organized crime organizations) have increased their participation in this category; a total of 9 CH&Y came from this IAG, the largest number of youngsters joining the Program after leaving these criminal organizations since the fourth quarter of 2008. As an analysis fact, the Program receives former AUC youth since the second quarter of 2010; this period, only one case was registered.

¹⁰ The trends and characterization of program beneficiaries were made based ICBF accumulated data. 4,613 Children assisted until March 31st 2011.



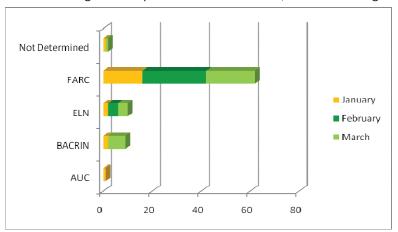
10



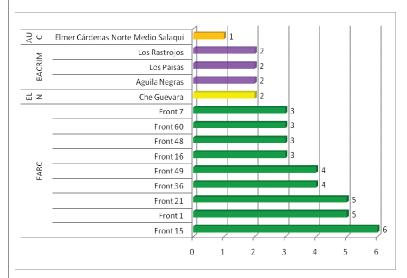
Graph No. 2. Illegal Armed Group of origin for the First Quarter of 2011

A total of 74% of the CH&Y who entered the Program this period came from FARC, most of them got

during February. It is noteworthy that, between March, January and the percentage of CH&Y disengaged from ELN and BACRIM were very similar (12% vs.11%). Since 2007, ELN was constantly the second largest IAG in this category, but due to the increasing number of BACRIM this trend could change soon.



Graph No. 3. Main IAG fronts, units and groups from where CH&Y who joined the Program during Q1-2011 disengaged



Analyzing the data for the different fronts CH&Y disengage from when entering the Program, the results per trimester are very scattered. For the 62 CH&Y disengaged from FARC, 32 fronts were identified. However, CH&Y entering the Program reporting period came mainly from front 15 of the FARC, which operates in the Department of Caquetá. In comparison with last quarter, the only recurrence are the disengagement of CH&Y from front 21 (four) and front 48

(three). In the case of ELN, disengagements are even more scattered. Las quarter there were no disengagements from the Che Guevara front, while two were reported this quarter. Regarding the Martha Elena Barón and José María Becerra front, however, only one child was reported this period. Likewise, it is worth mentioning that the CH&Y disengaged from the AUC came from the Elmer Cárdenas Norte Medio Salaquí front, which operates in Bajo Atrato, Department of Chocó. Lastly, the BACRIM report disengagements from the Aguilas Negras, the Paisas and the Rastrojos.

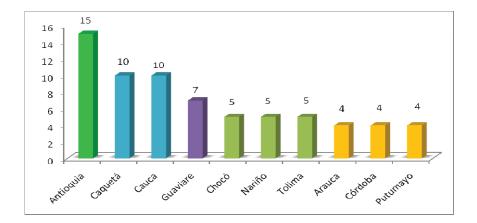




A. Recruitment Characterization

The majority of CH&Y entering the Program this quarter, reported Antioquia as their department of origin (18%). Nevertheless, Caquetá follows with 12%, as well as Cauca (12%). Comparing the information provided by Program beneficiaries during the last quarter of 2010, where Putumayo, Caquetá, Cauca and Antioquia had had the highest number of recruitments, there is a different trend this quarter, as Putumayo is at the bottom of the top 10 list. Guaviare, Nariño and Tolima continue to be part of the list, too. Córdoba also appeared in the list this quarter, NNAJ recruited in this Department where engaged by BACRIM. Meta, although not in the top 10 list, is close by in as number 11 with 4%. Huila descended to the 18th position of the list.

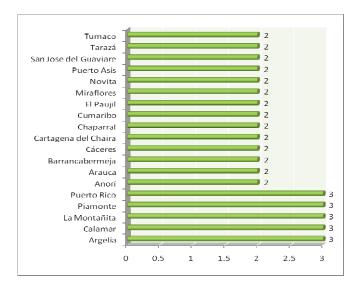
Graph No. 4. Departments where Children and Youth were recruited by IAGs Q1 -2011







Graph No. 5. Main Municipalities where Children and Youth were recruited by IAGs

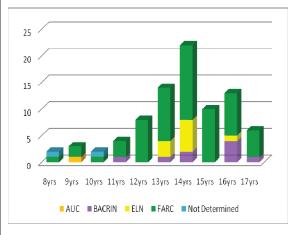


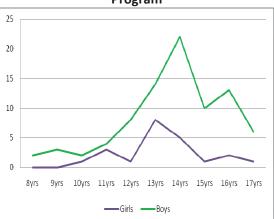
For the first quarter of 2011, 84 CH&Y from 60 municipalities entered the Program. Although results are scattered, 20 municipalities had the highest number of CH&Y entering the Program. Four municipalities of the Department of Caquetá are in the list: La Montañaita, Puerto Rico, Cartagena del Cahirá and El Paujil. Likewise, three municipalities of Antioquia were reported: Cáceres and Anorí. It is worth highlighting that three adolescents were recruited in the municipality of Calamar in the Department of Guaviare, a change in the trend shown in 2010.

Graph No. 6. Age In which CH&Y were recruited by IAGs (Based on the information provided by the CH&Y who joined the Program during the first quarter of 2011)

Ages of recruitment of CH&Y by IAG

Ages of Recruitment of Girls and Boys Entering the **Program**





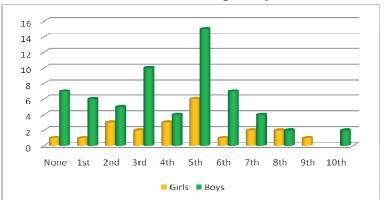
The information provided by the 84 CH&Y who joined the Program during this period, shows that FARC recruits CH&Y mostly between 12 and 15 years of age; ELN recruits CH&Y between 13 and 14 years of age. BACRIM seems to recruit older adolescents, between 13 and 17 years of age. On the other hand, according to the information gathered, girls who entered the Program this quarter were for the most part recruited when they were 13, while boys were recruited when they were 14. Therefore, the age in which girls are more at risk of recruitment by IAG is between 13 and 15 years of age, while the age for boys is between 14 and 16. However, two boys entering the Program this quarter were recruited when they were only eight and three when they were just 9 years old.





Graph No. 7. Level of Education of CH&Y who entered the Program by Gender

Information is consistent in showing low educational levels for CH&Y entering the Program. This period, 10% of CH&Y are illiterate, 65% have some elementary education and only 25% had any high school education



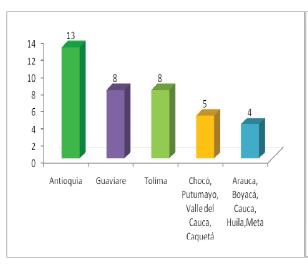
B. Disengagement Characterization

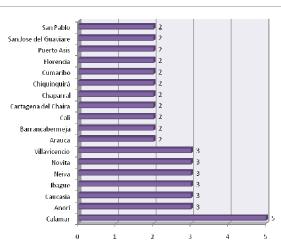
Graph No. 8. Departments and Municipalities where Children and Youths left IAGs

Top 10 Departments

Main Municipalities where CH&Y Disengaged

(Q1-2011)





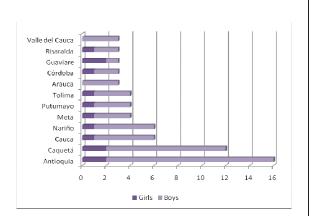
During this quarter, as was the case with recruitment, Antioquia is the Department where more CH&Y disengaged from IAGs, and it is labeled as a high-risk area. An important fact shows that CH&Y disengaged from IAG in 19 out of the 32 departments of Colombia. The municipality of Calamar (in the Department of Guaviare) registered five disengagements of CH&Y from IAG, three of them indigenous CH&Y; followed by Anorí and Caucasia (Department of Antioquia).





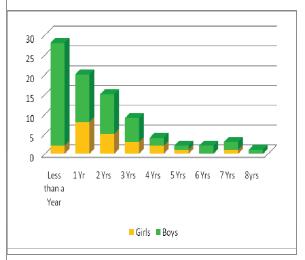
Graph No. 9. Ex-Combatant Children by Place of Birth and Gender

Antioquia is the department of origin of most of the CH&Y disengaged from IAG this period (16). The Department of Caquetá is in second place with 14; Most of the CH&Y recruited in these departments where boys. The list of Departments also includes: Cauca (7%), Nariño (7&), Meta (5%), Putumayo (5%) and Tolima (5%).



Graph No. 10. Time spent by CH&Y in the IAG by Gender

Q1-2011



The trend is steady regarding time spent by CH&Y in the IAGs: over 30% spent less than a year. During the first quarter of 2011, 33% of the CH&Y spent less than a year in an IAG; most of them were boys (26) and only two were girls. Between boys and girls, the trend is quite different. Most of the girls who joined the program this quarter spent between one (36% of them) and two years (23% of them) in the IAG.

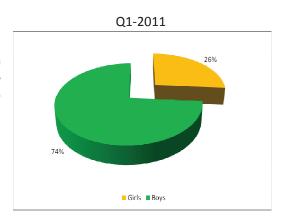




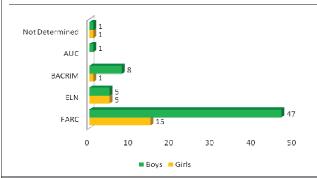
C. Program Gender Composition

Graph No. 11. Comparison between the Number of Girls and Boys who entered the Program

The number of girl entries this quarter decreased with only 26%. This shows a decrease in comparison to the last quarter 2010 where 29% of the CH&Y in the Program were girls and the rest (71%) were boys.



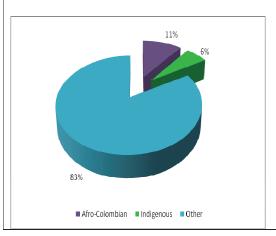
Graph No. 12. Number of Girls recruited by IAGs (Based on the information of CH&Y joining the Program during Q1-2011)



Even though IAGs continue to forcibly recruit more boys than girls, there are IAGs who recruit an important number of girls, as is the case of FARC. This quarter, 68% of the girls who entered the Program were recruited by this IAG, followed by ELN with 23%.

D. Program Ethnic Composition

Q1-2011

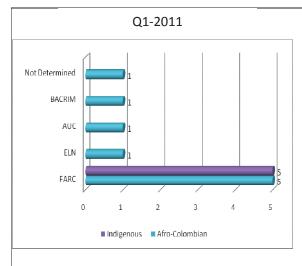


Graph No. 13. Ethnic composition of CH&Y entering the Program

The ethnic composition of the Program changed from the last quarter of 2010. For the last quarter of 2010, 7% of CH&Y were Afro-Colombian, while 16% were indigenous. This quarter, the percentage of Afro-Colombians increased to 11%, while the percentage of indigenous beneficiaries decreased to 6%.







Graph No. 14. Indigenous and Afro-Colombian participation by IAG

During the first three months of the year, FARC was the leading IAG to forcibly recruit the Afro-Colombian and indigenous CH&Y entering the Program, a position that was previously occupied by ELN.

4. Assistance Component Activities

The Consolidation Program to Support Former Child Soldiers and Prevent Recruitment of Children by Illegal Armed Groups (IAG) is implementing three strategies:

- Direct assistance to Underage Ex-Combatants: assistance activities will improve State and civil capacity to restore the rights of children, adolescents and youth victimized by IAG.
- Prevention Training in 150 Priority Municipalities: prevention activities will be consolidated into a program that uses policy change and mass education to re-shape public thinking in regards to recruitment of underage combatants by IAG.
- Institutional Strengthening for Colombianization: IOM will conduct an assessment of institutional needs for efficient and effective decentralization of program strategies and interventions.

To guarantee the implementation of the strategies during the quarter, ICBF and IOM developed the following specific activities:

1. JOINT PLAN

During this quarter, the 2011 Joint Plan between ICBF-IOM was developed, which includes assistance lines established as priorities by the IOM and ICBF teams. These priority lines are:

- Family (post-encounter)
- Differential Assistance
- Symbolic Reparation in the Psychosocial Assistance framework
- Sexual abuse of disengaged children
- Reintegration Individual Conditions Index (IICR)
- Qualification of Information Records
- II Phase of the Trujillo Project and launching of the Project in another municipality
- **Human Rights School**





Mental Health

Progress made within the framework of the Joint Plan includes:

- Elaboration of the follow-up format for families in post encounters, which will be implemented by the Support Units, once they are appointed.
- Elaboration of the terms of reference to convoke and select an implementer at national level for the Symbolic Reparation strategy, in support of the psychosocial assistance process. The proposals will be evaluated during the first weeks of April.
- For the line of Assistance to disengaged children and youth victims of sexual abuse: validation of the document that was developed last year, based on the specialized intervention carried out with CH&Y identified in the different assistance modalities. Likewise, definition of joint efforts with the National Ombudsman to define the legal road that will allow disengaged CH&Y victims of sexual abuse to denounce their aggressors, whether they were abused before or during their participation in their ranks. Some cases report both of these conditions.
- Jointly with the Assistance teams for Disengaged CH&Y of the ICBF, Life Project of the ICBF and the High Council for Social and Economic Reintegration (ACRSE), a training day on the Conditions for Reintegration Index (IICR) was planned to allow these teams to resume this methodology. The IICR offers the possibility to evaluate progress of CH&Y in the different psychosocial intervention areas, and decision making to direct the efforts of the Specialized Assistance Program, according to the needs identified in CH&Y. The training day will take place on April 14.
- The second phase of the Reconciliation Project in Trujillo was initiated, with the technical assistance of the Children's Program for the design of this new phase. In a joint effort with the ICBF and the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Program of IOM, the methodology and issues to be addressed in the Human Rights School during the next quarter, was established. The objective is to train youth and community members to actively participate in the Childhood and Adolescence Roundtable of the Municipal Council on Social Policy (COMPOS) and to develop the Municipal Childhood and Adolescence Policy, based on the guidelines set forth in the first phase of the project.

2. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance workshops were performed with ICBF officials on issues such as sexual abuse, differential approach and systematization of information. The Regional Office in Bogotá received training to improve reporting of information on disengaged CH&Y in the Program.

The Ingrumá Center requested IOM's technical accompaniment for the setup of the "Tutoring Home" (Hogar Tutor) and the Specialized Assistance Center (CAE), with a differential approach for indigenous populations. This will take place on April 14 and 15.





3. COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS.

The ICBF has included costs of complementary activities, which were covered with USAID resources, in its contracts with operators. This way, this intervention was included into the budgets of the ICBF.

The Family Encounters that have taken place with the support of the USAID's cooperation and implementation of the Symbolic Reparation Activities, which began as a pilot project last year, are no longer part of the complementary actions, but are now part of the structural activities of ICBF's Family and Reparation Component. Agreements were signed with operators to perform the last family encounters of this year. Finally, the Program asked ICBF to include the cost of these encounters in its 2012 budget, so it may be covered with government resources.

A. Direct Assistance to Underage Ex-Combatants.

Chart No. 2. Direct Assistance to disengaged CH&Y by setting

	INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS						
TRANSIT HOME							
	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	AVAILABLE SPACES	ASSISTED CHILDREN			
1	HOGAR SEMILLAS DE AMOR	VALLE	30	27			
2	HOGAR NUEVOS CAMINOS	ANTIOQUIA	30	29			
	TOTAL TRANSIT HOME		60	56			
SPECIALIZED ASSISTANCE CENTERS							
	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	AVAILABLE SPACES	ASSISTED CHILDREN			
1	EL RETORNO	ANTIOQUIA	30	31			
2	EL RETORNO	BOLÍVAR	30	28			
3	HÉROES DEL FUTURO	RISARALDA	0	0			
4	SEMILLAS DE PAZ	SANTANDER	30	25			
5	NUEVA LUZ	SANTANDER	30	29			
6	PUERTAS ABIERTAS	VALLE	30	30			
	TOTAL SPEC. ASSIST. CENTER		150	143			
	YOUTH HOME						
	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	AVAILABLE SPACES	ASSISTED CHILDREN			
1	CASA JUVENIL FRUTOS DE PAZ DON BOSCO CALI	VALLE	11	11			
	TOTAL YOUTH HOME		11	11			





TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS 221 210

	EXTRA INS	TITUTIONAL FAMILY S	SETTINGS				
	HOGARES TUTORES						
	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	AVAILABLE SPACES	ASSISTED CHILDREN			
1	PROACTIVA	BOGOTÁ	90	86			
2	UNIVERSIDAD DE CALDAS - CEDAT	CALDAS	40	34			
3	CORPORACIÓN ENCUENTRO	META	45	36			
4	UNIVERSIDAD DEL QUINDÍO - PRECOOPERATIVA JUVENIL	QUINDÍO	40	37			
5	CENTRO DE CAPACITACIÓN INDÍGENA - INGRUMÁ	CALDAS	2	1			
	TOTAL HOGARES TUTORES		217	194			
		HOGAR GESTOR					
	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	AVAILABLE SPACES	ASSISTED CHILDREN			
1	ICBF	ANTIOQUIA	80	15			
2	ICBF	BOGOTÁ	25	20			
3	ICBF	CAQUETÁ	2	0			
4	ICBF	CASANARE	37	2			
5	ICBF	CAUCA	19	14			
6	ICBF	CHOCÓ	6	4			
7	ICBF	HUILA	9	6			
8	ICBF	META	14	8			
9	ICBF	NARIÑO	19	2			
10	ICBF	TOLIMA	10	7			
11	ICBF	VALLE	20	11			
12	ICBF	ARAUCA	11	0			
13	ICBF	CESAR	6	2			
	TOTAL HOGARES GESTORES		258	91			
	TOTAL EXTRA INSTIUTIONAL FAMILY SETTINGS		475	285			
PROTECTION NETWORK							
1	YOUTHS ASSISTED	BOGOTÁ		23			
	TOTAL PROTECTION			23			
				L 23			

PROTECTION NETWORK					
1	YOUTHS ASSISTED	BOGOTÁ		23	
	TOTAL PROTECTION NETWORK			23	
	GENERAL TOTALS 696 518				





1. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED THROUGH INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS

A total number of 210 disengaged CH&Y received assistance in institutional settings: 56 in Transit Homes, 143 in Specialized Assistance Centers and 11 in Youth Homes. Institutional settings counted for 41% of total assistance provided.

- **1.1.Transit Homes.** Currently, the Program has 60 vacancies distributed among the Centers in the cities of Cali and Medellín. CH&Y arrive in this facility immediately after they are disengaged from IAG and begin their assistance process provided by the Specialized Program. The occupancy rate in Cali of the vacancies contracted by ICBF with the operator is 90% and in Medellín the occupancy rate is 96%.
- **1.2.Specialized Assistance Centers.** The five centers located in the Departments of Antioquia, Bolivar, Santander (2 centers) and Valle del Cauca are currently operating. The center located in the Department of Risaralda closed this quarter, as a result of the financial analysis of supply and demand of services. The ICBF contracted 150 vacancies with its operators for the assistance of children in this institutional modality distributed as follows: 30 in Antioquia, 30 in Bolívar, 60 in Santander in two Assistance Centers and 30 in the Department of Valle.

The occupation rate of this quarter amounts to 95%, distributed like this: the highest occupation rate is registered in the Antioquia Department (103%), followed by Valle del Cauca (100%), Bolivar (93%) and Santander (90%).

1.3. Youth Home. Occupation for this modality is still 100%, and it continues to assist 11 youth.

2. PROMOTION OF EXTRA-INSTITUTIONAL FAMILY SETTINGS

Extra-institutional family settings provided direct assistance to 285 disengaged CH&Y. These settings counted for 55% of total assistance provided, while 4% (23 CH&Y) are part of the ICBF's protection network.

- **2.1. Tutor Home (Hogar Tutor).** The family setting assistance modality has taken place in four cities: Bogotá, Manizales, Villavicencio and Armenia, with 215 vacancies to assist minors. By the end of this quarter, 193 vacancies were occupied, which amount to 89%. According to the vacancy distribution per city, Bogotá has the highest occupation rate with 95%, followed by Armenia with 92%, Manizales 85% and Villavicencio 80%. It is noteworthy that the highest number of spaces to Assist CH&Y, were assigned to the city of Bogotá (90 spaces).
- **2.2.Indigenous Tutoring Home.** In order to provide differential assistance to indigenous children, the ICBF has opened spaces in the Family setting modality to assist children from indigenous populations. At the moment, there are two vacancies to assist indigenous children, one of which was occupied this quarter. The Program is developing technical guidelines for a Transit Assistance Home (HAT) and a specialized Assistance Center (CAE) which will operate in the facilities of the Ingruma Center in Riosucio, Caldas.
- 2.3. Hogar Gestor. The Colombian Institute of Family Welfare will be assisting children in this





modality through the appointment of a national team, with presence in each of the Departments were the Program operates. The National team will be coordinated by a team at the ICBF headquarter, which will provide assistance guidelines. To date, ICBF has not finished the hiring process for the national team.

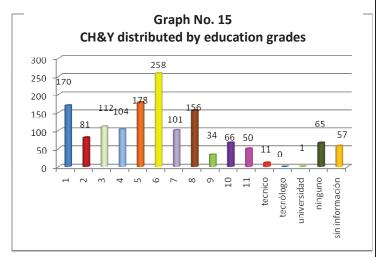
3. CONSOLIDATION OF PEDAGOGICAL AND HEALTH ASSISTANCE MODELS

3.1.Family Meetings. This activity was considered complementary as of last year and financed 100% with USAID funds. After evaluating this activity and its impact on children together with the ICBF's implementers, it was concluded that it must be part of the assistance activities for families of the Institute. However, the ICBF has informed that they cannot yet cover its costs for 2011, and has requested IOM-USAID to continue funding this activity and not suspend it, due to its importance in the psychosocial assistance modality.

During this quarter, the instrument for post-meeting follow up was developed and it will be initially implemented by the support Units. However, until the national teams are appointed, it is not possible to move forward with this strategy.

3.2. Access to Education

This quarter, 17% (89 CH&Y) of the 518 CH&Y currently in the Program, is studying 6th grade, followed by 13% (67) studying 5th grade. An important number of CH&Y studying first grade with 11% (58) is registered, as well as CH&Y studying eighth grade 11% (58). It is noteworthy that during this quarter three beneficiaries are enrolled in the technical level.



The CH&Y prefer to study during the

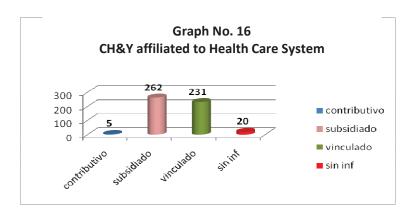
daytime. CH&Y in the Specialized Assistance Program for Disengaged Children have a preference for the Cycle Mode with 299 cases. The fact that these minors are a little older when entering the Program is part of what fosters this preference.

3.3. Access to Healthcare (special assistance to confront sexual abuse and to prevent the use of psychoactive substances)

Within the Restitution of Rights Process, 51% (262) of the CH&Y assisted by ICBF's Specialized Assistance Program are affiliated to the Subsidized Healthcare System. 45% of the CH&Y are receiving assistance under the purview of the Family Ombudsman. However, they are not yet affiliated to the Social Security System in Healthcare. Also, 1% of the CH&Y are affiliated to the contributive healthcare system.

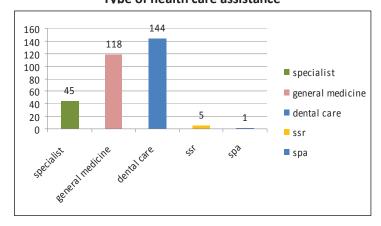






Regarding the type of health care assistance that the 518 CH&Y received during this period, 118 received general medical assistance services and 144 received dental care assistance. This data corresponds to the initial medical evaluation performed for minors entering the Program. specialized assistance services were provided to alleviate problems associated with the beneficiaries' permanence in the IAG, such as dermatological and gynecological problems, orthopedics, sexual and reproductive health and mental health.

Graph No. 17
Type of health care assistance



Special Assistance to confront sexual abuse.

Facing the problem of sexual violence, to which children assisted by the Program have been subjected, this quarter the following activities continued: i) Improvement of the instrument used to identify the variables present in cases of sexual abuse and ii) the application of other tools that allow for a deeper analysis and understanding of the phenomenon which will improve the assistance to disengaged CH&Y.

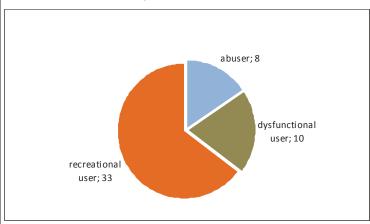




Also, the implementation of a legal road for children victims of sexual violence to denounce their aggressors is been developed in partnership with the National Ombudsman's Office.

Prevention of the use of Psychoactive Substances (PSA).

Graph No. 18 Use of Psychoactive Substances



Regarding the consumption of psychoactive substances (SPA), 33 cases of recreational users were reported, as well as 10 of dysfunctional users and 8 of abusers. CH&Y that show some kind of SPA consumption are referred to specialized institutions by the Family Ombudsman responsible for each assistance modality.

3.4. Access to cultural, recreational and sports activities

These activities become important

in the social reintegration process of CH&Y assisted by the ICBF's Specialized Program. Psychosocial teams organize dance, theater, and music workshops, visits to museums, bike rides and sports training activities, allowing them to interact with other CH&Y to improve their civility and social immersion process. This quarter 244 cultural activities were reported, as well as 299 recreational and 265 sports activities.

B. Long-term Sustainable Social and Economic Reintegration.

1. TRANSFERENCE OF THE CROJ MODEL TO THE GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA (GOC).

A meeting was held with the High Commission for Social and Economic Reintegration (ACRSE) and the ICBF, to discuss the implementation of a single differential assistance model. However, the ACRSE indicated that this differential assistance is already being offered and there were no grounds to develop a joint working agreement.

IOM sent ACRSE the terms of reference and a candidate to perform a consultancy on the legal framework needed to conceptualize the condition of CH&Y that exit the ICBF as victims and the need to continue providing differential assistance (as victims) as they transfer to ACRSE.

ACRSE informed that together with ICBF, the decision was made to continue their articulation process and that they would warn the cooperation when they require support. In view of this, transference of the CROJ model to ACRSE has not been possible and IOM has offered to maintain the reference and support strategy for other groups such as CH&Y in the Penal Responsibility System and Youth Clubs.





In Santander, 20 youth received professional orientation, and in Caquetá 20 more received support to strengthen their vegetable garden productive Project. Regarding certified training courses, 22 youth from the Departments of Arauca, Bogotá, Bolívar, Caldas, Cauca and Meta took technology courses for agricultural production, technology systems, beauty, bakery, electricity, construction, painting, dressmaking, country painting, etc. Additionally, 222 youth from nine Departments received complementary training on subjects such as identification and formulation of business ideas, design and construction of greenhouses, marketing and sales and medicinal plants. Out of the 284 CH&Y, 250 are disengaged CH&Y and 34 vulnerable populations at risk of recruitment.

4. REPARATION AND RESTUTION OF RIGHTS PROGRAMS

4.1. Administrative reparation – children in the reparation process

To date 459 CH&Y have received administrative reparation. As was the case last quarter, this number has not changed. The Decree that ruled the administrative reparation process has expired, thus it has not been possible to register new CH&Y so that they can receive resources. It is only until the Victim's Law is approved that the process to open new reparation spaces for CH&Y will be established.

A meeting was held with the National Savings Fund to establish saving mechanisms for youth. The objective is that once they reach majority, they can access housing or study credits (not only tuition but economic support, materials and others). In this case, the funds from Administrative Reparation must go to the savings fund while CH&Y go through their Rights Restitution process in the ICBF Program. This option will be consolidated through meetings and agreements between ICBF and the National Savings Fund, with IOM's technical support.

4.2. Access to identification documents

As a result of the Rights Restitution Process of the CH&Y assisted by the Program, identification documents have been obtained for 93% of these CH&Y (482) and only 7% (36) is still in the process.

4.3. Exit from the Program: Economic and Social Reintegration

- Operative Committee for the Non-use of Arms (CODA)

This period, 301 CH&Y were awarded the CODA certificate, 213 are working to obtain their certificate and 5 CH&Y were denied certification.

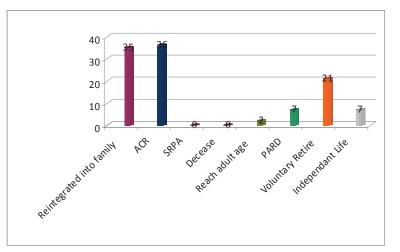




Exit from the Program

In this period, 108 CH&Y left the Program for the following reasons: 33% were referred to ACRSE, 32% were reintegrated into their families, 19% retire voluntarily, 6% decided to continue their lives independently and only 1% because they reached adult age. No deaths were registered this period, nor were there any referrals to the Penal Responsibility System for Adolescents.

Graph No. 19 Exit Reasons from the Program



C. Beneficiary Life Story

"I am a better person, without forgetting my roots"

When Virgilio was 13 years old, tired of his brother's abuse and the difficult economic situation of his family that forced him to work, he decided to accept the offer of other youth he considered his friends and without knowing it, he joined an illegal armed group: "they took me, I really did not know what I was getting into. I left with one pair of pants and a pair of boots and they gave me a uniform when I got there", he relates.



From that moment, this young man started a life full of difficulties. In the group, he was the messenger, but also learned about armed combat, trafficking of drugs and weapons, and distribution of ammunitions and elements to make bombs. He remembers with pain a particularly hard moment when he was fourteen and was in combat for many days, "eight long days without eating; I felt I was going die, if not from a bullet, from starvation, although there were gun shots everywhere", Virgilio assures.

This kid belongs to an indigenous community and was in the IAG for four years, until one day, exhausted, he and his cousin organized an escape plan. Taking advantage of the group's ignorance of their family relationship and knowing his cousin was in charge of running errands in a town close by, they made arrangements to go together and ran away. As soon as they got to the city, they went to the authorities and turned themselves in.

Immediately, Virgilio began his process in the Specialized Assistance Program of the ICBF, with USAID/IOM's technical and financial support. "I remember the day I got here, and they celebrated my arrival, they told me I could find a different life style here, with opportunities to receive training and study. They told me that I could be a better person without forgetting my roots and my story. I never





thought it could be true. I would say that my thing was my community, as I resented not being there.

Soon, and for the first time in my life, I felt I was important to somebody who wanted the best for me".

Virgilio also states: "I have benefitted from the support of people that helped me give direction to my life, I have made progress in my studies". He entered the Program having studied third grade and today he has finished high school and is preparing to attend University to study Petroleum Engineering".

Another achievement in this Young man's life is overcoming his addiction to alcohol: "now I can say I don't drink anymore and I don't need it". Virgilio has also been able to enjoy recreational and sports activities and takes advantage of his free time by playing soccer and "in one of the outings, I even got to see and enjoy a pool", he says with enthusiasm.

In the Program, he has also received training in auto mechanics, basic computer science and formulation of projects. Likewise, he has received psychosocial assistance and healthcare, and has participated in spaces that seek to strengthen family ties. However, it was not until last December that he was able to go see his family: "It was a funny moment, because neither my mother nor the neighbors recognized me, and they were talking to me in Spanish. When I told them it was me, they kept touching me and looking at me, until my mother recognized me and started crying saying she thought me dead. I had not seen them in seven years, since I joined the group. Something that amazed me was that when I stepped on my land, I started speaking my dialect. I was with my people and I was very happy. Another one of my dreams came true, to see my family, because they could not travel to the family meetings as the groups would not let them out".

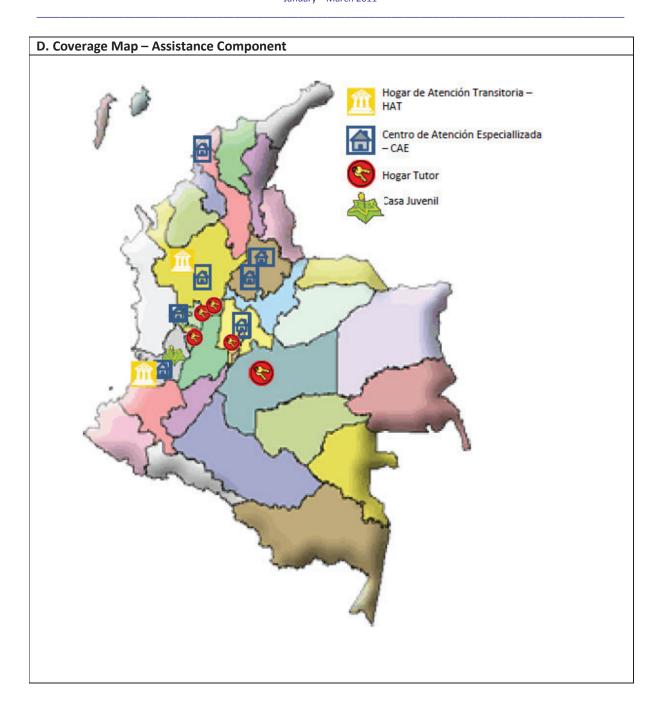
Although Virgilio could only stay for a few hours and had to leave at dawn because of the risk involved, he saw how other youth were in highly vulnerable situations, very much like the ones he had been through: alcohol consumption, lack of adequate use of free time, child labor, teenage pregnancies and lack of education and licit income generation opportunities.

To those youth and children at risk, Virgilio would like to "First, tell them my story, because they would be impressed. Second, tell them about all the rights I lost being in the group and about the many adults that harmed me in my life, because I didn't know I had the right to choose. I am already talking to some friends that only think about drinking and smoking and I tell them that they should take advantage of the opportunities, because they won't be there forever. If you truly love your family, then don't get into that stuff because they suffer a lot", he assures.

Today, with 20 years of age, Virgilio works in an industrial mechanics shop and dreams of having a house for his family. "I also dream of having an important job in a petroleum company and of having a small farm for my mother to live in, where she can feel like she is in the community. In the long term, I dream of seeing other countries", he concludes with a smile.











5.Prevention Activities Component

The second objective of the Program is to prevent recruitment of CH&Y by IAG in accordance with the following three main objectives:

- Providing technical assistance to the National Commission for Prevention of Recruitment (CIPR), for the coordination and implementation of the National Plan on Prevention.
- Assist the implementation of the Child and Adolescence Code-Law 1098 of 2006 and other public policies for the prevention of forced recruitment.
- Public education and other social investment initiatives:
 - o Public education and local level activities.
 - o Vulnerability, risks, and opportunity mapping MVRO.
 - o Other social investment.

A. Support to the National Committee for Prevention of Recruitment (CIPR)

In 2011, the Program continues to support the CIPR, specifically in the process of monitoring and evaluation of the national Policy. A specialist will be hired for this specific activity.

Likewise, the Program will accompany the regionalization process of the Technical Committee of the CIPR, and the information system will be strengthened.

By the end of this quarter, the selection process of the 41 regional technical advisors of the CIPR and four professionals who will be part of the National Reparation Committee was in progress as a support to the Vice President's Office. Nevertheless, it was suspended since ICBF and Vice Presidency need to clarify the way to continue on this issue.

B. The Childhood and Adolescence Code-Law 1098 of 2006 and Other Public Policies

1. JUVENILE PENAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM (SRPA). DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION.

By the end of this quarter and up to date the Center for Special Judicial Services for Adolescents (CESPA) had referred 437 adolescents to the Forjar Center, out of which 394 were admitted. During this period, 174 sessions of individual psychosocial assistance took place, as did 165 sessions of family psychosocial assistance, 32 sessions of individual crisis assistance and 22 of family crisis assistance. Likewise, beneficiaries received 162 sessions of individual therapy and 47 of family therapy. Two family meetings were held as well as 113 home visits. During the period 109 new CH&Y were registered.

Adolescents sentenced to Community Service, began working at the Red Cross procuring humanitarian assistance for the victims of the extreme weather conditions. Out of the five adolescents that began supporting these activities, two completed their community service in January, one deserted the process at the Red Cross (situation that was informed to the Judge), one finished his social service and entered the SDIS-ETB Interactive Portal at the Local Sub Office of Ciudad Bolivar and one finished his sentence performing other activities in that same entity.





Through an alliance with Profamilia, 30 adolescents, 39 parents or tutors and officials of Forjar were trained on sexual and reproductive health rights.

On the subject of Restitution of Rights, the Program had access to 84 vacancies for formal education for adolescents. However, the lack of commitment from the families with the educational process of the youth has proven to be an obstacle. At the same time, one vacancy was negotiated in a private school as well as 14 vacancies in flexible formal education with the "Casa Nacional del Profesor" (National House of the Teacher).

The platform for the Penal Responsibility System that can be found in the www.srpa.org domain is already in operation and is also being redirected through the domain www.bogotasrpa.org. The objective of this strengthening strategy is to be able to keep all members of SRPA informed on legal aspects of the program, experiences and progress, in an efficient and prompt manner, in order to improve the system.

C. Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps (MVRO)

1. RECRUITMENT PREVENTION IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF LORICA.

The municipality of Lórica has 112.000 inhabitants, 55% of which live in the rural area affected by the severe weather conditions, resulting in the loss of crops and homes, and ultimately displacements. This situation is made worse by the presence of IAG and Criminal Bands Serving Drug Trafficking (BACRIM) such as the "Paisas" and the "Urabeños", who are gaining strength in the territory and generate violence through territorial disputes.

This year, over 50 CH&Y have been reported missing and it is presumed they were recruited by IAG. Recruitment is evident in Educational Institutions, where children are also used as informants. Girls are used as means for transporting weapons, and cases of sexual abuse and rape by IAG have been reported. In this municipality, parents tend to abandon their children and migrate to Venezuela, leaving the responsibility and care of their children to their grandparents, or in many cases, to friends.

Addressing this humanitarian emergency and within the framework of the National Board of Education on Emergencies of the Ministry of Education (MEN), IOM in partnership with the Education Secretariat of the Municipality of Lórica and the Legal Option Corporation, formulated a recruitment prevention project called: "Promotion of Rights of CH&Y and Strengthening of the Childhood, Adolescence and Youth Policies through Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps – MVRO". This project will be implemented in seven educational institutions, five in rural areas and two in urban areas, benefitting over 1.000 CH&Y, 400 families, 30 teachers and 10 local institutions.

This quarter, this project was approved and the hiring process initiated.

2. MAYOR'S OFFICE OF SAN JOSÉ DEL GUAVIARE

By the end of this reporting period, the transference process of the MVRO methodology to the





Major's Office and the members of the technical team that will implement the strategy in the field had been completed; **30 people** participated in the transference workshop held by the Major's Office convoking public functionaries, teachers, leaders of the indigenous community of Panore, college and school students, community mothers, the Family Commissioner and other people from the community.

During the workshop, the social cartography and the narratives developed during the different activities of the workshop evidenced the existing social beliefs regarding the manifestations of vulnerability, threat and risk experienced by CH&Y, which must be considered by the technical team during the process.

In addition to the workshop, IOM and the Major's Office, with USAID's financial support, visited 10 initiatives developed by youth and adults for CH&Y on culture, art, training in SENA and two high school educational institutions, which will be collectively analyzed for the implementation process of the MVRO methodology in the city of San José del Guaviare.

3. PEACE BUILDING IN BOGOTA

During this quarter, groups were formed in each of the schools participating in the Human Rights Plans Project, with emphasis on recruitment prevention. Six encounters were implemented with the participation of **180 youth and 20 teachers**. The encounters included introduction to and elaboration of agreements for the formulation of the human rights plans, as well as the definition of the agenda for the implementation of the MVRO in the educational institutions enrolled in the project.

D. Other Social Investment Initiatives.

1. STRENGTHENING FAMILY PROJECTS TO IMPROVE THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF COMMUNITIES IN EMERALD AREAS IN MUZO AND SAN PABLO DE BOBUR.

Although it was reported last quarter that the projects of the Strategy to Eradicate Child Labor were in their final stage, the Program, using the remaining resources, hired a field expert in Muzo in the month of January and one in San Pablo in the month of February, in order to support most of the projects in their formalization and legalization process.

Projects have also overcome implementation difficulties, thanks to the accompaniment received. The following is a summary of these activities:

- Cacao cultivation: None of the partner families have children working on the project. Even
 women have withdrawn from mining. It is also evident that the cultivation area was expanded
 gradually, thus eradicating illicit crops. The statutes of the association have been formulated and
 approved by the beneficiaries and they will be registered in the Chamber of Commerce.
- Aromatic Herbs: cultivation was affected by a frost consequence of extreme weather conditions in the area and this helped the working group broaden their market niche covering not only aromatic herbs, but also their extract and other derivatives. The statutes of the association have been formulated and approved by the beneficiaries and they will be registered in the Chamber of Commerce.





- Dressmaking: The women participating in this Project do not allow their children to work in the mines. They are motivated and are always looking to expand their markets and receive training in order to expand their portfolio of products. The statutes of the association have been formulated and approved by the beneficiaries and they will be registered in the Chamber of Commerce.
- Laying Hens: Hens became ill with a virus and production decreased 30%. However, thanks to good management and the prompt response of the beneficiaries, they were able to control the virus and production managed to reach 97%. The statutes of the association have been formulated and approved by the beneficiaries and they will be registered in the Chamber of Commerce.
- Chocolate Processing: Beneficiary women have established agreements with local partners such
 as ICBF so that chocolate may be included in the community restaurant's menu. The statutes of
 the association have been formulated and approved by the beneficiaries and they will be
 registered in the Chamber of Commerce.
- Luffa (loofah) Processing: Despite internal difficulties within the group, production has been maintained, it has generated income and beneficiaries are looking for new suppliers of raw material and new markets. The statutes of the association have been formulated and approved by the beneficiaries and they will be registered in the Chamber of Commerce.

Additionally, during the month of March a visit was made to the projects in the municipality of San Pablo, accompanied by the company that intervened FEDESMERALDAS, who approved the development of the implemented projects.

The summary of the projects in Muzo is presented as follows:

- Dressmaking Association: The work group was consolidated and after a few changes in their beneficiaries the association named "Confecciones Monalisa" was constituted.
- Transformation of Green Bamboo: Beneficiaries are discouraged due to internal difficulties in the group. Project reformulation has been suggested.
- Bakery: Beneficiaries are producing upon demand. They completed they cooperatives course and are now in the process of being legally constituted.
- Cacao Transformation: The process of purchase and delivery of machinery is now 70% complete. The group is well motivated and working.
- Bakery in the mining zone: This quarter, the machines were delivered to the beneficiaries in Muzo, but due to difficulties caused by the extreme weather condition, they have not yet been transported to the mining zone.
- Production of Animal Feed Concentrates: Modifications were made to the machinery requested,





as a result of a visit that evidenced the need for location adjustments and electrical installations before the machines are delivered. The supplier will deliver the machines during the next few weeks.

2. PREVENTION OF YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES. WORK WITH YOUTHS IN TENA AND LA MESA. PROMOTION OF THEIR PRODUCTIVE PERMANENCE IN THE FIELD.

This Project ended in February and the following lessons learned are noteworthy, in addition to the results reported last quarter:

- Thanks to the implementation of the Laying Hens Project, youths exiting the "Fundación Formemos" have an employment option, in the barn or in their own homes.
- The Foundation has been established as a key element in the recruitment prevention process of youth in imminent risk of recruitment by IAG. During this quarter, two youth were referred to the Foundation and the follow-up process shows that they are well adjusted to their new environment, acknowledging the protection this opportunity provides.

It is worth mentioning that although the Project is ending as programmed, it is continues to receive children in imminent risk of recruitment, after an initial analysis of each case.

3. RESTREPO BARCO FOUNDATION.

During this quarter, the revision of the instrument for direct victims of landmines was completed in collaboration with the Social Protection Ministry, the Ministry of Education, the Presidential Program for Comprehensive Action against Land Mines (PAICMA) and the National Ombudsman's Office. The work plan was tested and validated in the field, in the municipality of Granada of the Department of Meta, with three children victims of Unexploded Munitions (MUSE).

Articulation with local institutions¹¹ allowed the collection of information regarding the location of CH&Y and to continue the application of the semi-structured interviews. This facilitated the identification of aspects that difficult the activities of the PAICMA. Progress is being made in the systematization of the information obtained, in order to proceed with the analysis.

For the purpose of identifying municipal public policy developments in the area of Education Strategies on the Risk of Landmines (ER) and to be able to compare them with the results of the interviews and polls, an analysis of the public policy documents that involve the issue of integral action against landmines has been done. Identifying victims and contacting and interviewing them for the poll has proven to be more difficult than anticipated, especially for the Department of Nariño, thus the Agreement has been extended to be able to adequately characterize and make recommendations for the route for Comprehensive Action against Landmines for CH&Y, in June.





4. TIME TO PLAY FOUNDATION

During this period, 267 youth from Altos de Cazuca and Petares continue being beneficiaries of the Project. During the quarter **183 new CH&Y** began their participation within the initiative.

Thanks to the efforts made with SENA and Workshop School (Escuela Taller), 98 CH&Y were admitted in the Technoacademy (86 in Soacha) and in the Workshop School (12 in Cartagena). 35 youths are enrolled in the private offer courses at SENA on physical education and motorcycle repair. Those



Beneficiaries of the project

......

beneficiaries in grades higher than ninth grade are being evaluated, identifying those that meet the profile for the private offer for technical careers at SENA. Throughout this quarter, 20 workshops have been held, with the participation of 254 CH&Y and their parents on issues such as health care, sexual and reproductive health and assertive communication.

IOM transferred the psychosocial accompaniment tools to the Time to Play Foundation. Regarding productive units, the formation of a simplified corporation has been suggested in order to support the live project of five youngsters through the handover of the screen workshop and the bakery. The project counts with the guidance of the Time to Play Foundation and IOM. The foundation will be a commercial partner of both the workshop and the bakery.

5. AYARA FAMILY PROJECT

The Project began January 25 and during these two months of implementation, a work schedule was developed to comply with the activities established in the Agreement.

This period, the Familia Ayara work team received training and orientation on recruitment prevention so that this methodology may be included in the methodology proposed by this operator. Likewise, a methodology adjustment document called "High Impact" is being prepared as a result of these training activities.

Also, the summoning of social organizations and youth from the district of Agua Blanca begun this quarter, in order to share with them the methodology to be used in the process.

A total of **92 CH&Y** were assisted this period as direct beneficiaries and 300 as indirect beneficiaries. The following activities took place this quarter:

- 1 institutional strengthening workshop with **five youth community grass root organizations** from the Agua Blanca district: Upper Skills Corporation, Hip Hop Peña Foundation, Pacific Soul, Collective Alternative Colombian Soul System and the Memory Gallery.
- 4 High Impact workshops under the graffiti modality for the empowerment of youth in





recruitment prevention.

- 4 High Impact workshops under the rap modality for the empowerment of youth in recruitment prevention.
- 4 High Impact workshops under the break dance modality for the empowerment of youth in recruitment prevention.

The "Ayara Family" methodology has been well received by the organizations, has generated interest and motivation in youths through Hip Hop, graffiti, rap, and break dance.

6. SUPPORT TO THE BAJO CALDAS DE FLORENCIA SCHOOL IN CAQUETÁ

During this quarter, **73 CH&Y**, from the Bajo Caldas Educational Institution, have benefitted through the development of activities oriented towards the characterization of the scientific, emotional and entrepreneurial aptitudes of these CH&Y. This characterization was done based on a statistical study derived from the implementation of the learning environments strategy, which allowed the use instruments to assess aptitude indicators.

Evaluations by family educators placed these CH&Y between average and high level (regarding scientific, emotional and entrepreneurial aptitudes), which shows the need to begin creating strategies such as the design of didactic theme and methodology charts. Likewise, the project is programming Encounters for parents under the Seminar-workshop modality, to continue fostering scientific and entrepreneurial attitudes in the children of Bajo Caldas.

Professionals are elaborating a diagnostic of CH&Y in need of priority psychosocial assistance, so that they may be referred to the Psychosocial Assistance Center in Florencia (CAP). Through these activities, the Project seeks to improve the quality of life of CH&Y and their families.

During the next quarter, the set-up of the home garden and the fish farming pond will be initiated as well as the accompaniment with the parents.

7. SAN PEDRO JULIAN EYMARD PARISH ("Goals with purpose")

In March, the agreement with the San Pedro Julian Eymard Parish was signed to begin the Project "Recruitment Prevention for Children and Youth in the Paraíso de Ciudad Bolivar Sector". Sports, artistic and community participation scenarios will be opened to foster community development, strengthen family environments and empower youths. Additionally, the Parish is to be part of the Services Network that contributes to the restitution of rights. The target population is 270 CH&Y of the neighborhood.

The Project includes psychosocial accompaniment for CH&Y, as well as family support and tutoring for those that require it. The methodological and pedagogical proposal is being developed for the "Goals with a purpose" School; 74 children and adolescents are expected to participate.





8. MAYOR'S OFFICE OF SAN JOSÉ DEL GUAVIARE



Play: Pedagogical activity -Transference of MVRO Methodology. San José del Guaviare – March 2011

The transference workshop of the Family Resilience Strengthening bonds, strengthening dreams, strengthening life from early childhood strategy was held with the participation of **29 educational agents**, the coordinator of the operator, representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Major's Office and the ICBF.

The two days of the workshop had a pedagogical play and participative focus. Participants worked on the handbook for educational agents promoting proactive, humanitarian and emotional family accompaniment. The handbook seeks to encourage the early bond of resilience as recruitment prevention alternative for CH&Y. This way, participants were sensitized to better understand the resilience capacity of families (surviving, resisting and taking advantage of an adverse situation); Participants worked on the identification of childrearing guidelines and social representations, the exploration of meanings and the appropriation of concepts, attitudes and reflection practices.

Endougher in the municipality of San José del Guaviare (2008-2011), a draft is currently under evaluation. The end product is expected by mid April.

Moreover, and together with the Major's Office of the municipality of San José del Guaviare, the project seeks to strengthen the strategies that foster de development of public policies on childhood, adolescence and youth within the framework of prevention of recruitment and use of children and adolescents by IAG.

9. BOGOTA WORKSHOP SCHOOL FOUNDATION (ESCUELA TALLER)

Following up on training courses to improve the quality of life of 30 youth disengaged from IAG, affected by violence and social, economic and cultural exclusion, **16 new students** were interviewed and have begun their training process in carpentry and gastronomy; 24 youth continue to be trained in construction, carpentry and gastronomy.

The Foundation reports that youths enrolled in the different workshops since last year have responded with dedication, enthusiasm, responsibility and have left an excellent impression when performing their practices outside the Foundation. There is a permanent preference of students over the gastronomy workshop versus the other options of the school.

In addition and as part of the integral follow up on students performed by the school, home visits have been made and meetings have been held with parents, as a strategy to promote the reconstruction of the social fabric.





10. SCHOOL WORKSHOP OF CARTAGENA (ESCUELA TALLER)

Since last year, 21 youths have been trained: five from Time of Play and 16 from the Specialized Assistance Center (CAE) in Cartagena. The school is operated by Fundesocial, providing training in different areas: 4 youths in electricity, 4 in light constructions, 5 in painting, 3 in construction, 2 in dressmaking and 1 in carpentry.

Parallel to the training process, the second floor of the school is being constructed and is now 64% completed, having installed the basic structure, base, beams, and the electric, hydraulic and air conditioning systems.

11. MAHLUNA FOUNDATION - CINECITA

The process developed during the last quarter of 2010, facilitated the implementation of a pilot process of basic audiovisual training in Santa Marta and Bogotá. In the capital city, the process was developed in coordination with the Program "Youth Coexistence in Bogotá", in the locality of Usme, from the Santa Cecilia neighborhood, with the participation of 10 children and adolescents.

Based on the evaluation of this phase, it was decided to continue with the process in 2011. During the reporting period, coordination activities were performed between Mahluna Foundation, Youth Coexistence in Bogotá, and IOM. It is noteworthy that the Government Secretariat has included other government institutions in support of this strategy. At the end of this quarter, the summoning process of 25 CH&Y began in the neighborhood of Santa Cecilia to participate in the training processes.

E. Special support to Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities – Displaced children and orphans fund (DCOF)

1. RESULTS

Chart No. 3. Assistance offered through the Program - DCOF

INDICATORS	THIS QUART ER (JANUA RY- MARCH 2011)	ACCUM ULATE D 2009- 2011	GOAL	COMMENTS
Beneficiaries				
Children and youth benefited from recruitment	3.304	28.613	10.000	Some actions were achieved in order to strengthen policies to prevent recruitment of CH&Y from indigenous





prevention activities				and afro-Colombian communities and to work on resilience.
Civil servants trained on child recruitment prevention Colombian institutio in the project	20 ns streng	2.020 thened a	200 nd imple	Public servants received training on recruitment prevention, implementation of the MVRO methodology and elaboration of agreements for the formulation of the human rights plans. menting essential components included
MVRO under implementation	1	45	40	These exercises permitted a better understanding of the situations of the CH&Y in the municipality of Agua Blanca. The results of the maps are being reviewed and analyzed for strategy systematization purposes.

2. IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHOCÓ, TO GUARANTEE AND REESTABLISH RIGHTS AND PREVENT THEIR VIOLATION.

As a consequence of the significant results obtained in 2010 by the Project "Quality of Early Childhood in Chocó: guarantee and restitution of rights and the prevention of their violation", the Ministry of Education added funds to the agreement, in order to continue providing assistance until December 2011.

During this quarter, Project achievements included:

2.1 Comprehensive Assistance.

Comprehensive assistance continues to be provided to 13.591 vulnerable boys and girls between 0 and 5 years old, out of which 7.800 are Afro-colombian, 3.945 are indigenous and 1.846 are mestizo. Assistance was offered with differential focuses corresponding to ethnicity, gender and culture.

As a strategy to guarantee comprehensive assistance, departmental and municipal services have been articulated to ensure access to services that include registration and identification, health, education, care and nutrition for children, breastfeeding mothers and pregnant women. This has allowed 11.666 children to be registered, 10.600 children to be affiliated to healthcare services and 9.343 to be enrolled in the growth and development program. In addition, 2.011 pregnant women were assisted, as well as 1.830 breastfeeding mothers.

2.2 Social Mobilization

The citizen mobilization strategy was developed based on the following components:





- **Integration and Participation Encounters.** An average of 112 integration and participation encounters were planned and implemented. These spaces generated municipal encounter scenarios to promote the appropriation and acknowledgement of the early childhood and

guarantee of rights issues, with differential focuses (ethnicity, gender and inclusion). The participants in these spaces include community members, educational agents, local administrators and institutions, and government agencies. The social mobilization strategy was

defined taking into consideration the customs and social context of each municipality.

- Formulation and validation of Comprehensive Assistance Plans (PAI). One of the specific objectives of the citizen mobilization strategy was to provide technical assistance to municipalities in the process of formulating their Comprehensive Assistance Plans (PAI). As a result PAIs were formulated and validated in 15 of the 16 municipalities assisted by the Project^{12.} The PAI indicates the route to be followed and in it the objectives, activities and strategies are established, systematically organized for the Early Childhood Assistance process. Formulation of PAI guarantees a joint and articulated provision of protection, education and development, health and survival services.

- Strengthening of the childhood boards. The revitalization of the childhood boards at municipal and departmental level in Chocó, was done with the purpose of generating participation and decision making spaces that would allow the promotion of timely and comprehensive assistance in Early Childhood. It was determined that the childhood boards would be ascribed to the Municipal Social Policy Committees (COMPOS), as a formal space for discussion, prioritization and elaboration of social plans and programs with emphasis on early childhood.

Strengthening of the Social Policy Committees. In order to strengthen the management of the Municipal Social Policy Committees (COMPOS), technical assistance was provided to the municipalities, generating spaces for dialogue that allowed for a reflexive and contextualized analysis of the reality and dynamics of the COMPOS based on the Decree 1137 of 1999 that regulates and orients their social and political role.

Systematization. The systematization process of the experience and good practices for the comprehensive assistance of boys and girls under five years of age in the Department of Chocó, was designed and implemented since September 2010. The objective of the project is to analyze the strategies and results of the Comprehensive Assistance in Early Childhood Program through its different components in selected regions of the Department of Chocó. The preliminary results were shared in the month of January and the final document is being adjusted to IOM guidelines.

3. TRAINING PROCESS WITH EDUCATIONAL AGENTS BASED ON THE SERIES OF BOOKS "STRENGTHENING BONDS FROM EARLY CHILDHOOD PHASE II"

During this quarter, **230** additional **educational agents** from the Departments of Chocó and Cauca and from the municipality of San José del Guaviare, received training.

It is important to highlight that 707 new families were assisted this quarter, and 211 more families were accompanied in the additional exercise implemented by the educational agents within the family environment.





As a contribution from the implementing partner, a family follow-up manual is being elaborated under the supervision of the Technical Committee of the Agreement (MEN-ICBF-IOM). This follow-up manual seeks to strengthen, through the educational agents, resilient activities and achievements in the families, at micro level, based on the cornerstones of the project for vulnerable contexts:

pedagogical elements, assertive language, resilience and emotional bonds.

The Project is also working on the systematization process of the experience in order to: "analyze the experiences and lessons learned by the different actors on Project implementation for family resilience "Strengthening bonds, strengthening dreams, strengthening life from early childhood". The objective is to provide elements on family resilience, emotional bonds and assertive language as a strategy to be implemented with differential focuses that strengthen prevention perspectives regarding some factors that influence the appearance of child recruitment and other forms of violence, in the ten departments of Colombia where the Project is being implemented".

4. PEACE AGREEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY OF AGUA BLANCA. PROMOTION OF RIGHTS AND STRENGTHENING OF EARLY CHILDHOOD, ADOLESCENCE AND YOUTH POLICIES THROUGH MVRO.

During this quarter, the most relevant developments of the Project were:

1 MVRO was implemented with the participation of **1.200 boys and girls and 800 youth and families (400 people).** The results of the maps are being reviewed and analyzed for strategy systematization purposes. Out of the 1.200 boys and girls (8 to 13 years of age) that



Beneficiaries – Implementation of MVRO.

Aquablanca – Cali.

- participated in the maps, 47% were male and 53% were female; and out of the 800 youth (13 to 18 years of age), 42% were male and 58% were female. In the case of the family maps, participation of males (father, uncle, grandfather) was particularly low with 19.5%, versus 80.5% of female participation.
- Likewise, institutional MVRO were implemented with the participation of **70 functionaries** from **28 public and private** institutions.
- A total of **31 functionaries** from the "Paz y Bien" Foundation were trained on basic concepts of the Restorative Justice model, practical tools, case studies and legal background.
- Regarding youth initiatives, the Foundation submitted a proposal to IOM to strengthen the Francisco Esperanza Homes, youth and family training programs and activities. To this end, an agreement was made with the SENA.





4.1 Sistematization of the Restorative Justice Model

This Project was first implemented in the month of March 2011, with the objective of systematizing the Restorative Justice model through the Francisco Esperanza Homes Program, which is coordinated by the "Paz y Bien" Foundation in the District of Agua Blanca (Cali). Together with this initiative, a methodology that incorporates the concepts of social inclusion, restitution and reparation for adolescents and youth with the differential approach is going to be designed.

Therefore, a systematization process of the Restorative Justice Model will be developed, which will comprise the 10 years of experience of the Francisco Esperanza Homes Program through life stories, success stories, restoration processes, work with families, individual work with youth. The decrease of the risk of recruitment is expected as well as the empowerment of citizenship through alternative conflict solving mechanisms and differential approach.

This process includes a second component, a colombianization proposal of the Agua Blanca experience. It seeks to structure a methodology that comprises the components of a social inclusion, restoration, and restitution process, as well as recruitment prevention for those at risk. This may provide guidelines for the formulation of Public Policies for the Juvenile Penal Responsibility System, with a Human Rights approach and/or in the Human Rights Schools of the National Ombudsman's Office.

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGY TO PREVENT THE INVOLVEMENT OF CH&Y IN THE CONFLICT (MUNICIPALITIES OF TUMACO, SAMANIEGO, POLICARPA, MALLAMA, EL CHARCO, RICAURTE, CUMBAL AND LOS ANDES SOTOMAYOR IN NARIÑO.

During the third and fourth week of the month of January 2011, the Family Profile survey was implemented in the municipality of Los Andes Sotomayor, with the participation of 55 families, distributed in three townships and the urban area; in Mallama, 87 families from seven "veredas" and the urban area participated in the survey. The survey will be implemented in El Charco during the first week of April.

On other matters, the Municipal Social Policy Committees (COMPOS) of Tumaco Samaniego, now have a Childhood, Adolescence and Youth Board that has a one-year work plan. The municipalities of Mallama, Policarpa and los Andes Sotomayor are in the process of adopting this initiative and its work plan. Such activities will begin implementation in the month of April in the municipality of El Charco.

Since January, the Major's Office of Mallama is providing transportation services to beneficiaries from rural areas in order to guarantee their attendance to the COMPOS. As part of the intervention with the Awa community – UNIPA-



Activity with boys and airls - Nariño. February 2.011





institution. They are committed to be part of the project in its three components: implementation of MVRO, leadership school, and strengthening of the socio-productive organization.

The MVRO methodology was reviewed with the operators for its application to families

Regarding the creation and reinforcement of the Awa Socio-Productive Youth Organization called "KUKIM AWA MAKPAS Bakery", the theoretical and practical activities with the instructor were completed and the practices were programmed.

6. PUBLIC POLICY ON CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH IN NARIÑO WITH EMPHASIS ON THE STRATEGY TO PREVENT USE AND RECRUITMENT OF CH&Y BY IAG (POLICARPA, TUMACO, SAMANIEGO, RICAURTE).

During this quarter, progress was made in the following areas:

- Participation of the Youth Municipal Councils from the municipalities of Mallama, Los Andes and Policarpa in the second sub-regional encounter of the south was promoted and financed, for the validation of the analysis of the Departmental Public Policy on Adolescence and Youth.
- In the COMPOS of Los Andes Sotomayor and Mallama, the results of the MVRO were shared, and CH&Y were listened, emphasizing their understanding of the armed conflict. Based on the analysis of the information obtained, the youth initiatives considered by urban and rural participants were defined and the support network was strengthened.
- This period, training workshops have been imparted to young leaders from the Awa UNIPA community on the areas of leadership for social processes and entrepreneurial organization. The objective is to prepare them as managers and promoters of their own rights, using discourse as their main tool to make their participation a significant one and opening doors for their intervention in the Town council.
- Through the implementation and transfer of the MVRO methodology to the Awá UNIPA community, the youth's desire to participate and lead projects was stimulated. This seeks to promote the defense of their rights and the acceptance of their responsibilities with their community, through the understanding of their contexts, acknowledging themselves as citizens, with the right to access the services offered by the State in a differential way. This quarter, 838 CH&Y were benefitted, out of which 203 are afros, 256 are indigenous and 379 are mestizos.

7. RECRUITMENT PREVENTION – INTEGRAL FARM, MUNICIPALITY OF PLANADAS

IOM continues to provide technical and financial support with USAID resources, to the recovery and consolidation process of the farm, with the support of the Major's Office of Planadas and the Governor's Office of Tolima.

During this quarter, and as part of the support requested by the above-mentioned institutions, two people were hired for the positions of logistics and the administration of the farm. However, public order disturbances continued to affect project implementation.





Youth continued to be committed to the recovery of the farm this quarter. The problems with the maintenance of two hectares of coffee have been overcome under the leadership of the youth and the support of SENA instructors and people from the community.

This quarter, 54 apprentices continue to be trained and 12 youth received certification from SENA as coffee production technicians.

Likewise, SENA continued to provide training in the following areas:



Graduation session – Coffee Production Technicians Planadas, February 2.011

- Technician in livestock production. 24 apprentices by the end of this quarter.
- Technician in organic farming. 30 apprentices by the end of this quarter.

During this period, approval was obtained to begin the training process for organic farming technologist, right after the technical training ends by mid April. The document "Characterization of the Farm" continues to be constantly updated, as youth continue to enter this initiative and the training process develops.

8. GUAMBIA INDIGENOUS RESERVATION

During this quarter, **120 youth** disengaged from IAG and/or at risk of recruitment and their families, from the municipalities of Silvia, Cajibío and Piendamo in the Department of Cauca, participated in the Project "Assistance and Prevention of Child Recruitment in Misak, Cauca Department". The project was presented. The baseline for the project was created based on the Misak culture.

In the areas of traditional and administrative knowledge, transference documents are being elaborated with the support of the community in areas such as: values, symbols, principles, family, Misak identity, traditional cooking, and structure of the Town council, among others. In the administrative area, unit and total costs were defined for the family and group productive units (fish-breeding units). In the agricultural area, the line for the management of native grasslands for feeding guinea pigs and rabbits was elaborated. Likewise, the booklet for the handling of manure was elaborated, training workshop was held on cultural land management, and a compost model was designed as a necessary place for the decomposition and storage of organic residues.

In the trout-breeding area, the line includes a training plan on trout breeding and management. For the agro-industrial area, the training plan on good fish-breeding practices and on milking and hygienic handling and conservation of milk was included.

After that first phase, the activities of the seven components of the Project began, with the following results:











Beneficiaries of activities in Piendamó,Silvia, Cajibío - Cauca January 2.011

Psychosocial Component: Educational lectures have been imparted on adequate consumption of ancestral medicinal and nutritional plants and seeds. Conversation spaces on prevention and treatment of respiratory illnesses with natural essences have been created. A total of 96 visits for psychosocial evaluation were performed, identifying emotional state and way of life and communication within the Misak families.

Traditional Elder Component: Assistance to traditional elders is crosscutting to all components. The concept of the Misak cosmovision is introduced through visits and workshops, all productive initiatives require offering and implementing traditional techniques, having knowledge of the natural behavior and understanding the function of the cosmos. In total, 45 accompaniment visits have been made to the "yatules" (traditional herb gardens), 8 training sessions have been held, and 86 follow-up and accompaniment visits to the trout-breeding initiative were made.

Administrative Component: 45 workshops were held on basic productive administration, with the participation of **70 members of the community**. Also, conversation spaces and workshops have been held with focal groups from each of the zones of the Reservation.

Zootechnical Area: a total of 14 technical visits were made to assess the development of the family Project, and for the control and follow up of the trout breeding stations of the Project. A workshop was held with the participation of all trout producers to continue strengthening technical management.

Legal Component: A total of six lectures/workshops for youth were held to reinforce knowledge on human rights regulations, international humanitarian rights and to seek mechanisms that contribute to their application in benefit of the community. The issues discussed in these spaces are: training on the origins of the State, society and family, foundations of the rule and law, legitimacy and its aims; training and universal contextualization of human rights and acquisition of additional skills by Misak authorities to solve internal conflicts.

Agro-industrial Component: Training sessions have been oriented based on the implementation of traditional techniques and easy-to-access- technologies, which help the small producer in the indigenous economy, generate substantial income for the family, the community and the region. This





period, 53 theoretical and practical training sessions were reported.

Agricultural Component: In this component, 98 visits to beneficiaries of "yatules" and brood stocks of minor species have been made, in order to provide technical advice for the optimum implementation of these initiatives, adequate implementation of environmental good practices in harmony with "mother earth", the use of organic fertilizers, diversification of the "yatules" and the use of coherent productive systems with the Misak methods (it must contribute to strengthen what exists, recover what was lost and maintain traditional practices without rejecting western knowledge). Progress was made in the installation of 42 "yatules" of native products of the region (vegetables, onion, garlic, quinoa, plantain, amaranth).

9. PREVENTION OF THE USE AND RECRUITMENT OF INDIGENOUS AND AFRO-COLOMBIAN CH&Y IN SEVEN MUNICIPALITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHOCÓ.

This quarter, 22 youth initiatives were reviewed and implemented, 75% of which are sports and cultural activities, and 22% are productive initiatives. Marketing of what is produced through these initiatives will be done through the Educational Institutions or through the organizations that purchase the products. It is relevant to mention that these initiatives are more focused on ancestral recovery and on strengthening the Afro Colombian culture.

Due to the geographical conditions of the area, youths must cover great distances to go from the rural area to the urban area, which sometimes takes them two or three hours, to receive high school education. The project has been supporting three initiatives for the strengthening of protection environments that allow youth to stay in school, reducing the risk of desertion of the Educational System and of recruitment by IAG. Youth remain in these environments throughout the week and return to their communities for the weekend, decreasing their circulation in areas with high presence of IAG. These represent 13% of the initiatives.

10. PREVENTION OF THE USE AND RECRUITMENT OF INDIGENOUS AND AFRO-COLOMBIAN CH&Y THE DEPARTMENT OF TUMACO – NARIÑO

This quarter, **106 students** were benefitted through their participation in bakery, systems, cabinetry, welding and metal-mechanics workshops. The first graduation for 37 youth from the bakery (19), auto-construction (12) and systems (6) workshops took place.

Through these workshops, youth have begun to identify their skills and strengthen them, so they may acquire the knowledge needed to perform an occupation as an employment option.

Youth between 14 and 17 years of age, from vulnerable neighborhoods of the municipality of Tumaco, joined the process; most of them are victims of the armed conflict. Home visits were made, which has allowed the project to identify and intervene in the family dynamics. Considering the environment of the youth, reflection strategies involving the family are being defined, to contribute to the improvement of their quality of life as well as the strengthening of their life project.





11. PREVENTION OF THE USE AND RECRUITMENT OF INDIGENOUS AND AFRO-COLOMBIAN CH&Y OF TORIBÍO DEPARTMENT OF CAUCA.

During this quarter, the activities of the Project were mainly focused on carrying out the school sporting games of the municipality of Toribío, organized with the participation of 54 urban and rural educational centers (90% rural). Soccer, cycling, athletics, micro-soccer, basketball and volleyball tournaments took place. These sporting games generated massive participation of people, with approximately 7.500 youths, and linked parents and the community in general.

For the development of the games, sporting equipment was delivered to 36 rural educational centers, which included uniforms for all disciplines, balls, bicycles, among other supplies.

The project also includes support to ethno-ecological tourism initiatives. For this, two pathways are being build in the "vereda" El Tablazo, in order to promote eco-tourism and increase the income of the 60 youths that are part of the strategy. By the end of this quarter, ten youths had developed activities such as: layout and construction of the route for each of the pathways, transportation of the necessary materials (wood, stone, stakes, etc.) and the adaptation and construction of stairs, passages and caves. To support this strategy, six camping tents will be delivered to the counterpart, which were bought by the end of this quarter.

In the month of February, the meeting of the first Municipal Social Policy Committee (COMPOS) of the municipality of Toribío took place, and the diagnosis and analysis of the information collected through the municipal educational survey was shared. This survey shows school desertion as one of the main causes for joining IAG and illicit crops, among other forms of social violence in the area. Approximately **45 civil servants** and representatives of social organizations participated in the meeting.

The presentation of said analysis, redirects programmatic decision making of the municipal administration towards the improvement of educational offers. It is necessary to adjust the Institutional Educational Plan so that it guarantees permanence of CH&Y in the school system, implementation of projects oriented towards the adequate use of free time, sensitization of teachers and principals so they become involved in the improvement of the quality of education provided. Representatives of indigenous communities and families of CH&Y at risk of recruitment must be sensitized to coordinate efforts that promote permanence in the school system.

This exercise provides elements that contribute to the public policies to frustrate and prevent the recruitment of CH&Y by IAG in the area, and allow the identification of protection strategies.

Likewise, two workshops on human rights and indigenous legislation took place this quarter, with the participation of **60 students**.

By the end of this quarter, the counterpart (Corpoenlace) asked IOM to study the possibility of expanding the implementation period and increase resources to develop actions that complement the work done to date. This way, strategies for the educational sector may be strengthened and progress can be made in the generation of information for municipal authorities. This information will provide feedback for the elaboration of public policies on childhood and adolescence and





recruitment prevention of CH&Y by IAG, and will develop actions to prevent the use of CH&Y for illegal farming.

12. LABOR SKILLS – MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (MEN)

During this quarter, IOM carried out a selection process for the operator that will develop Pedagogical Productive Projects (PPP) and develop crosscutting curricula for secondary education, as well as promote the entrepreneurship culture in 21 educational institutions and two Education Offices.

QUALIFICAR was selected for this position, a company with vast experience in this kind of accompaniments. A team of professionals was brought together for the implementation of the project. A detailed timetable of intervention was developed for each institution, which was shared with principals, teachers and educational authorities of the municipalities of Tadó, Nóvita, Cantón de San Pablo, Cértegui, Atrato, Istmina, Lloró, Condoto, Unión Panamericana, Quibdó and the Department of Chocó.

Additionally, an evaluation process of the existing projects was performed in each educational institution, to determine continuity, transformation or cancellation of some of them. This exercise promoted the appraisal of environmental dynamics to ensure project relevance regarding local and regional needs.

The objectives of this intervention were:

- Present methodological guidelines for the formulation of a PPP according to the parameters established by the MEN.
- Design a document that includes the planning, formulation and implementation of the PPP chosen by the institution.

A space for teachers to publish the PPP of each institution and for the consulting team to provide feedback was created in the portal www.qualificar.com.co/ava. A handbook with detailed instructions was given to users, to facilitate access to this tool.

Through this virtual learning space, teachers and students, acting as focal points for the Project in each institution, will publish progress made in the formulation and implementation of the Project through reports, comments, news, testimonials, etc. during the different stages of the process and their results. Also, the portal will provide access to bibliography, presentations and materials used for each of the workshops.

F. Beneficiary Life Story

Through technical training, youth in Tumaco are stepping away from violence.

Andrés is one of the 250 youth from Tumaco between 14 and 18 years of age, who have Access to alternative training activities, which facilitate their social and labor insertion. These training workshops include metalworking, auto mechanics, welding, ornamentation, carpentry, bakery, auto





construction, and introduction to computer science.

This young man attends these training activities since March, which are provided within the framework of the Project implemented by the Bosconia Youth Service Foundation, with the technical and financial support of USAID and IOM. Andrés wakes up early every day to attend his metal mechanics classes; the first part of the morning is dedicated to theory and the second part to practice in the machines. In the afternoons, Andrés studies in a municipal



school in Nariño, and at night, he spends time with his family, which consists of his mother, stepfather and sister.

When talking about his daily activities, this 14-year-old boy remembers, without resentment now, how his father was murdered three years ago, and looks nostalgically at a past that allowed them to spend time together: "I played with him and got to see many places in Tumaco thanks to him".

During the time he has been participating in the Project, he assures he has learned a lot, because he says: "I had never seen a machine like that". He is so motivated with his experience that he is making a life plan that includes having his own shop to repair motorcycles and cars.

Andres also relates how these training activities, together with his studies, have given him the opportunity to use his free time adequately, away from risk situations such as violence, recruitment by IAG and the consumption of PAS. The beneficiary youth in this project belong to the urban and rural sectors and are mostly Afro-Colombian. Some of them are victims of forced displacement due to violence in their communities of origin, a situation that has forced a great number of families to settle in the shantytowns of the Tumaco municipality. As a result, they lack access to public services, have serious economic difficulties, suffer domestic violence and have informal jobs.

The situation is especially critical for children, youth and their families, since there are few alternatives to obtain basic services, education and occupational training. This shows how the project is framed within comprehensive education, not only fostering self-esteem and self-worth, but also encouraging work through community and social skills, team work, environmental responsibility, and development of skills and ethical principles.

Youth receive individual and family follow up from a psychosocial team, nutritional guidance, healthcare, academic tutoring and physical strengthening through sports activities.

Andrés speaks easily about his goals and dreams, and his interest in sharing them with his family stands out. "When I grow up, I want to have a house for all my family, a car to take us places and food on the table". For now, he continues to train and study to go on building his life project.





G. Coverage Maps - Prevention component / DCOF

Prevention Component



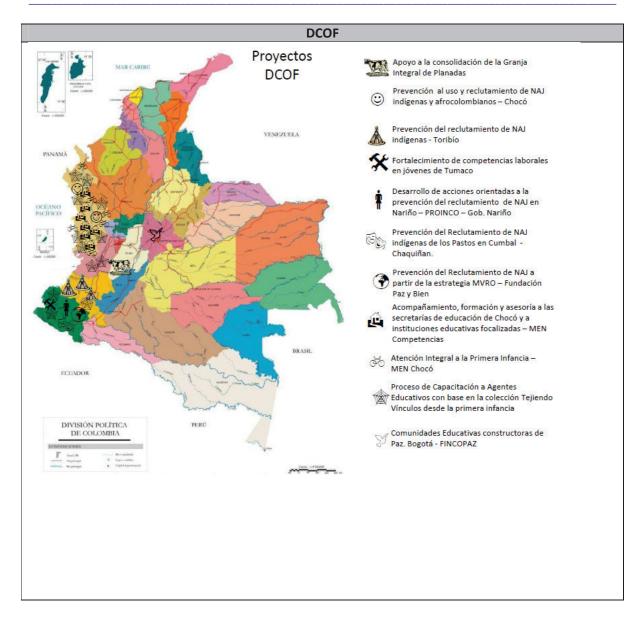


Cinecita – Fundación Mahluna Escuelas Taller de Cartagena y Bogotá





January - March 2011





6. Institutional Strengthening for Colombianization

1. PREPARATION OF THE ICBF FOR THE END OF THE COOPERATION

During this period, within the spaces created for joint planning and technical committees with the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare –ICBF, the Program has insisted upon the need to assess the appropriation of the activities that have been carried out with the support of the international cooperation. As a result, ICBF has assigned resources to assist CH&Y (space/child/month), to offer communication services and cover the costs associated with pedagogical, cultural and sports activities. Likewise, meetings were held with ICBF's functionaries in charge of elaborating the 2.012 budget for the Specialized Program to ensure that the new line items are included in the budget in order to guarantee the implementation of family meetings.

It is important to mention that the new Board of Directors of the ICBF is coordinating a new structural change in the institute, which will surely impact the implementation of the Joint Plan. This change will imply that the new duly appointed functionaries must undertake the Specialized Assistance Program for CH&Y Disengaged from IAG, and that the strategies for the end of the cooperation and the decrease of the support provided by USAID will be redefined.

2. CONSOLIDATION OF GOVERNMENT STRATEGIC ALLIES

This period, in partnership with the National Ombudsman and the ICBF, the Human Rights School process, which began a few years ago with youth disengaged from IAG assisted by the ICBF, continued to be implemented in order to systematize the experience, resume the School's activities and evaluate the results to date. The spirit of this initiative is to gather elements that help the National Ombudsman define guidelines for Public Policies for recruitment prevention of minors.

During the first months of the year, progress was made in the hiring of the implementing technical team for the project, and a work plan that allows workshops with those youth and functionaries that participated in the first phase of the project has been elaborated. Project evaluation is expected at some point in these two years.

Likewise, the implementation of workshops for the strengthening of groups that have been working with youth and functionaries has been defined, as well as a series of technical assistance activities for the implementation of said workshops. These activities will begin in the month of May and will take place in Bogotá, Puerto Asis (Putumayo) and Medellín.

On the other hand and together with the National Ombudsman's Office and the ICBF, the elaboration of the legal route for CH&Y disengaged from IAG victims of sexual violence, was proposed this period. However, results show the need for activities that allow the National Ombudsman's Office, as a supervision institution, to issue guidelines for: i) CH&Y victims of sexual violence during their permanence in IAG, as well as for ii) those who have been sexually abused during the armed conflict.





3. OTHER CONCRETE ACTIVITIES

The USAID-IOM Program has supported the activities implemented by the "Paz y Bien" Foundation in the municipality of Agua Blanca, which have made progress in the development of the Restorative Justice Model with community focus. As a result of this successful experience, an alliance with ICBF and the National Ombudsman's Office is being discussed, to generate public policy guidelines for recruitment prevention of CH&Y by IAG, as well as prevention of the use of CH&Y in illegal spaces that put them at risk, such as micro trafficking of drugs and weapons, gangs, among others.

These institutions will accompany the systematization process of the experience, which is expected to be transferred to the National Ombudsman's Office, in order to proceed in the elaboration of a methodology for its incorporation in the public policies for recruitment prevention.

On the other hand, USAID/IOM agreed to develop a Program's balance assessment in order to identify the main focus of the extension for 2.012-2.014. During the quarter, terms of reference were prepared, the Andes University was hired, activities began and preliminary versions of the analysis were shared. The final version of the document will be formally presented during the first days of May.

7. Difficulties and Lessons Learned

- The adjustments the National Government make in the managerial positions of some of its entities, programs and strategies, have affected the progress of the work plans defined in coordination and articulation meetings with strategic Government allies.
- During this period, the temporary condition of the directive offices of ICBF, with whom joint
 activities are coordinated, Protection Office and Prevention Office, continued this quarter. The
 Specialized Assistance Program is under the responsibility of the Protection Office, and, although
 the General Secretariat of the Institute is in charge, progress of many of the processes that need
 that office's approval, has been slow affecting the decision making process.
- This situation also affects the National Committee for Recruitment Prevention. To date, neither the Technical Secretariat nor the work team of the National Committee for Recruitment Prevention have been properly appointed, affecting interaction and definition of joint activities with this entity, which is strategic to the Program.
- Another difficulty worth mentioning is ICBF's refusal to provide technical assistance in the field. According to IOM's assessment, this situation has decreased the quality of the assistance provided to CH&Y disengaged from IAG. To counteract this decision, it was agreed that IOM would provide technical accompaniment at the regional offices and that ICBF would provide virtual accompaniment from the National Headquarters.
- On the other hand, the effects of the severe winter weather continue to affect the Program as ICBF's resources and technical assistance are still being directed to alleviate this situation of vulnerability for children and their families. However, it is worth mentioning that the decision of





the Constitutional Court to declare this redirection of funds as unconstitutional has decreased the resources the National Government had budgeted to assist this emergency situation.

This situation poses great challenges when offering assistance to the most affected communities, who are feeling the impact of the second winter wave of the year in the country. It is worth mentioning that floods generate displacement and, as a consequence, CH&Y are more exposed and more vulnerable to recruitment by IAG.

- Within the framework of the strengthening process of the Juvenile Penal Responsibility System, implemented in partnership with the Social Integration Secretariat of the District SDIS, the need for qualified technical personnel, capable of handling the cases at the Forjar Center, is evident. The situations that lead youth to commit crimes, and the context they come from, with sexual abuse, consumption of psychoactive substances, and abuse from their families, requires specialized assistance.
- The assistance provided in partnership with the Restrepo Barco Foundation to direct victims of landmines, has revealed the need to support those public institutions in charge of assisting this victims by strengthening their strategies to verify their livelihood conditions. It is evident that there is not only a historical weakness regarding the registration of landmine victims, but that it is also necessary to promote activities that guarantee adequate monitoring activities for this population.
- On the other hand, the Comprehensive Assistance in Early Childhood Project, jointly implemented with the National Government through the Ministry of Education, Departmental Governor's Office and local governance institutions, the ICBF and the support of international cooperation, has shown the effectiveness of strengthening social mobilization in the territory. Communities have participated in the formulation and approval processes of the Comprehensive Assistance Plans, in the childhood boards and in the Municipal Social Policy Committees (COMPOS), generating a positive impact on the elaboration of public policies. This project is used as reference for other similar projects.

8. Priorities for Next Period

- Accompany the transference process of the IICR to ICBF and ACRSE, and support the systemic implementation of this tool.
- Continue to provide technical assistance for the opening of a Transit Home and Specialized Assistance Center for Indigenous population in Ingrumá.
- Begin the new phase of the Resilience Project within the framework of the Recruitment Prevention from Early Childhood Project, in the Department of Chocó.
- Begin the implementation of workshops and training processes with the Human Rights School of the National Ombudsman Office.
- Continue strengthening the Technoacademies initiative, in accordance with the agreement with the National Learning Service SENA.





9. Conclusions

The first quarter of 2011 was influenced by the emergency situation caused by flooding and increased rainfall. Likewise, the adjustments the National Government make in the managerial positions of some of its entities, programs and strategies, have affected the progress of the work plans defined in coordination and articulation meetings with strategic Government allies.

Nevertheless these situations above-mentioned, during this quarter, important progress was made to accomplish the established goals. Within the **assistance component**, the following achievements can be mentioned:

- A total number of 84 new beneficiaries entered the Program, 88% (74) of the youths disengaged voluntarily while 12% (10) were recuperated. 518 youth continued to be assisted by the Program at the end of the quarter. 74% (62) of the CH&Y disengaged from the FARC, 12% (10) from ELN, 11% (9) from BACRIN. 74% (62) of the new beneficiaries are boys and 26% (22) are girls. 6% (5) of the youths that entered the program during the quarter are indigenous, 11% (9) are Afro-Colombian, and 83% (70) are "mestizos".
- Institutional settings counted for 41% of the total assistance provided while extra-institutional family settings counted for 55% of the total assistance provided; 4% of the disengaged CH&Y are within the ICBF's Protection Network. To highlight i) a total number of 210 disengaged CH&Y received assistance in institutional settings: 56 in Transit Homes, 143 in Specialized Assistance Centers and 11 in Youth Homes; ii) the family setting assistance modality has taken place in four cities: Bogotá, Manizales, Villavicencio and Armenia, with 215 vacancies to assist minors. By the end of this quarter, 193 vacancies were occupied, which amount to 89%; iii) at the moment, there are two vacancies to assist indigenous children, one of which was occupied this quarter. The Program is developing technical guidelines for a Transit Assistance Home (HAT) and a specialized Assistance Center (CAE) which will operate in the facilities of the Ingruma Center in Riosucio, Caldas.
- Pedagogical Models Tool Kits were used and improved during the quarter. Facing the problem of sexual violence, to which children assisted by the Program have been subjected, this quarter the following activities continued: i) Improvement of the instrument used to identify the variables present in cases of sexual abuse and ii) the application of other tools that allow for a deeper analysis and understanding of the phenomenon which will improve the assistance to disengaged CH&Y. Also, the implementation of a legal road for children victims of sexual violence to denounce their aggressors is been developed in partnership with the National Ombudsman's Office.
- A meeting was held with the High Commission for Social and Economic Reintegration (ACRSE) and the ICBF, to discuss the implementation of a single differential assistance model. However, the ACRSE indicated that this differential assistance is already being offered and there were no grounds to develop a joint working agreement.





ACRSE informed that together with ICBF, the decision was made to continue their articulation process. In view of this, transference of the CROJ model to ACRSE has not been possible and IOM has offered to maintain the reference and support strategy for other groups such as CH&Y in the Penal Responsibility System and Youth Clubs.

- In the **prevention component**, actions with the Bogotá Mayor's Office, Department of Social Integration to work on the Juvenile Penal Responsibility System, show that by the end of this quarter, Center for Special Judicial Services for Adolescents (CESPA) had referred 437 adolescents to the Forjar Center, out of which **394** were admitted. During this period, 174 sessions of individual psychosocial assistance took place, as did 165 sessions of family psychosocial assistance, 32 sessions of individual crisis assistance and 22 of family crisis assistance. Likewise, beneficiaries received 162 sessions of individual therapy and 47 of family therapy. Two family meetings were held as well as 113 home visits.
- During the quarter, several projects continued to be implemented in order to strengthen youth organizations, foster income generation projects, promote productive permanence of CH&Y in the field to prevent recruitment by IAG. Around five new projects were agreed. Main activities focus on strengthening of educational institutions, accomplishment of sport, artistic and participation scenarios; promotion of rights of CH&Y and support to the implementation of childhood and adolescence public policies, through the Vulnerability, Risks and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO for its acronym in Spanish) methodology; in order to prevent recruitment of CH&Y by IAG in the municipalities of Lorica, Florencia, San José del Guaviare, among others. An amount of 3.911 CH&Y benefited from prevention activities.
- The special support to Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities, provided through the Displaced Orphans Fund (DCOF), focused intervention in the Departments of Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño and the south of Tolima in order to prevent recruitment of CH&Y in high-risk areas. During the quarter, 3.304 CH&Y benefited; 1.856 teachers, community members, and civil servants participated in training sessions on recruitment prevention; and currently 1 new MVRO is being implemented.
- A systematization process of the Restorative Justice Model achieved by the Francisco Esperanza Homes Program, coordinated by the "Paz y Bien" Foundation in the District of Agua Blanca (Cali), will be developed, comprising 10 years of experience. Together with this initiative, a methodology that incorporates the concepts of social inclusion, restitution and reparation for adolescents and youth, with the differential approach, is going to be designed.
- In relation to the **Colombianization component**, important advances by the ICBF in preparation for the end of USAID's cooperation have been achieved. ICBF has assigned resources to assist CH&Y (space/child/month), to offer communication services and cover the costs associated with pedagogical, cultural and sports activities. Despite this situation, it is important to mention that the new Board of Directors of the ICBF is coordinating a new structural change in the institute. This change will imply that the strategies for the end of the cooperation and the decrease of the support provided by USAID will be redefined.
- USAID/IOM agreed to develop a Program's balance assessment in order to identify the main focus





of the extension for 2.012-2.014. During the quarter, terms of reference were prepared, the Andes University was hired, activities began and preliminary versions of the analysis were shared. The final version of the document will be formally presented during the first days of May.





ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1: BENEFICIARIES OF RECRUITMENT PREVENTION INITIATIVES, JAN- MARCH 2011

		BENEFICIARIES	6
PROJECT	CH&Y	TEACHERS, CIVIL SERVANTS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
SENA-USAID/IOM AGREEMENT	34		
JUVENILE PENAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM (SRPA). MAYORS OFFICES' DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION	109		
TIME TO PLAY FOUNDATION	183		
FUNDACIÓN FAMILIA AYARA	92		
SUPPORT TO THE BAJO CALDAS DE FLORENCIA SCHOOL IN CAQUETÁ	73		1
MAYOR'S OFFICE OF SAN JOSÉ DEL GUAVIARE		59 educational agents	1
BOGOTA WORKSHOP SCHOOL FOUNDATION	16		
	607	59 educational agents	2
DCOF			
TRAINING PROCESS WITH EDUCATIONAL AGENTS BASED ON THE SERIES OF BOOKS "STRENGTHENING BONDS FROM EARLY CHILDHOOD PHASE II"		230 Educational agents 918 community members	
PEACE AGREEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY OF AGUABLANCA. PROMOTION OF RIGHTS AND STRENGTHENING OF EARLY CHILDHOOD, ADOLESCENT, AND YOUTH POLICIES THROUGH MVRO	2.000	400 community members 70 educational agents 31 functionaries	28
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGY TO PREVENT THE INVOLVEMENT OF CH&Y IN THE CONFLICT (MUNICIPALITIES OF TUMACO, SAMANIEGO, POLICARPA, MALLAMA, EL CHARCO, RICAURTE, CUMBAL AND LOS ANDES SOTOMAYOR IN NARIÑO.		142 community members	





		BENEFICIARIES	5
PROJECT	CH&Y	TEACHERS, CIVIL SERVANTS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
PUBLIC POLICY ON CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH IN NARIÑO WITH EMPHASIS ON THE STRATEGY TO PREVENT USE AND RECRUITMENT OF CH&Y BY IAG (POLICARPA, TUMACO, SAMANIEGO, RICAURTE).	838		
GUAMBIA INDIGENOUS RESERVATION	120		
PREVENTION OF THE USE AND RECRUITMENT OF INDIGENOUS AND AFRO-COLOMBIAN CH&Y THE DEPARTMENT OF TUMACO – NARIÑO	106		
PROJECT TO PREVENT RECRUITMENT OF AFRO- COLOMBIAN AND INDIGENOUS CHILDREN IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF TORIBÍO-CAUCA	60	45 civil servants	
EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITIES BUILDING PEACE IN BOGOTÁ	180	20 civil servants	
	3.304	1.856	28
TOTAL	3.911	1.915	30





ATTACHMENT 2: LIST OF ONGOING PROJECTS, JANUARY-MARCH 2.011 – PREVENTION COMPONENT

CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
NAJ-431	USAID	Mejoramiento de las condiciones de vida de las comunidades en los municipios de Muzo y San Pablo.	Fortalecer y apoyar a las familias para restablecimiento de sus derechos y mejoramiento de sus condiciones de vida, especialmente de los niños y niñas adolescentes (NNA) trabajado-res o en riesgo a vincularse a las peores formas de trabajo infantil y sus	Boyacá	San Pablo De Borbur, Muzo,	21
NAJ-468	Fundación Tiempo de Juego TJ	Fortalecimiento a la Estrategia Tiempo de Juego	Prevenir el reclutamiento de niños, niñas y jóvenes a través del mejoramiento de su calidad de vida.	Cundinamarca,	Soacha,	16
NAJ-476	USAID	Mejoramiento de las condiciones de vida de los niños y niñas en el Departamento de Chocó, para garantizar y restablecer sus derechos y la prevención de su violación.	Aunar esfuerzos y recursos para desarrollar el Proyecto "Calidad de Vida de la primera infancia en Choco"	Chocó	Acandí, Ungía,	27
NAJ-480	USAID	Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal Adolescente	Aunar recursos técnicos, pedagógicos, humanos, físicos, administrativos y económicos para implementar una estrategia de atención integral especializada dirigida a las y los adolescentes entre 14 y 17 años y sus familias, vinculados al Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal	Bogotá D.C.,	Bogotá D.C.,	24
NAJ-485	Fundación Formemos	Actividades que promueven la permanencia productiva en el campo	Prevenir la vinculación en actividades ilegales, de los jóvenes campesinos de los municipios de Tena y la Meza	Cundinamarca,	La Mesa, Tena,	12





CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
NAJ-338 / NAJ-434	Alcaldía Municipal de Catón de San Pablo	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó: garantía y restitución de sus derechos y la prevención de su vulneración en el municipio de Cantón de San Pablo del Departamento de Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral"	Chocó	El Cantón de San Pablo	17
NAJ-338 / NAJ-437	Alcaldía Municipal de Lloró	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó: garantía y restitución de sus derechos y la prevención de su vulneración en el municipio de Lloró del Departamento de Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral"	Chocó	Lloró	17
NAJ-338 / NAJ-438	Alcaldía municipal de Acandí	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó: garantía y restitución de sus derechos y la prevención de su vulneración en el municipio de Acandí del Departamento de Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral"	Chocó	Acandi,	17
NAJ-338 / NAJ-439	Alcaldía municipal de Sipi	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó: garantía y restitución de sus derechos y la prevención de su vulneración en el municipio de Sipí del Departamento de Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral"	Chocó	Sipi	17





CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
NAJ-338 / NAJ-440	Alcaldía municipal de Ungia	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó: garantía y restitución de sus derechos y la prevención de su vulneración en el municipio de Unguía del Departamento de Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral"	Chocó	Ungía	17
NAJ-338 / NAJ-444	Alcaldía municipal de Juradó	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó: garantía y restitución de sus derechos y la prevención de su vulneración en el municipio de Juradó del Departamento de Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral"	Chocó	Juradó	17
NAJ-338 / NAJ-445	Alcaldía Municipal de Medio Baudó	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó: garantía y restitución de sus derechos y la prevención de su vulneración en el municipio de Medio Baudó del Departamento de Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral"	Chocó	Medio Baudó	17
NAJ-338 / NAJ-446	Alcaldía Municipal de Río Quito	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó: garantía y restitución de sus derechos y la prevención de su vulneración en el municipio de Río Quito del Departamento de Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral"	Chocó	Río Quito	17
NAJ-338 / NAJ-447	Alcaldía Municipal de Medio Atrato	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó: garantía y	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la	Chocó	Medio Atrato	17





CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
		restitución de sus derechos y la prevención de su vulneración en el municipio de Cantón de Medio Atrato del Departamento de Chocó"	implementación del "plan de atención integral"			
NAJ-338 / NAJ-448	Alcaldía Municipal de Bagadó	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó: garantía y restitución de sus derechos y la prevención de su vulneración en el municipio de Bagadó del Departamento de Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral"	Chocó	Bagadó	17
NAJ-338 / NAJ-463	Alcaldía Municipal de San José del Palmar	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó: garantía y restitución de sus derechos y la prevención de su vulneración en el municipio de San José del Palmar del Departamento de Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral"	Chocó	San José del Palmar	17
NAJ-338 / NAJ-482	Alcaldía Municipal de Medio San Juan	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó: garantía y restitución de sus derechos y la prevención de su vulneración en el municipio de Cantón de Medio San Juan del Departamento de Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral"	Chocó	Medio San Juan	17
NAJ-487	USAID	Competencias Laborales	Aunar esfuerzos institucionales entre UNICEF, OIM y el MEN con el propósito de fortalecer la capacidad técnica y de gestión de las secretarías	Todos,	Todos,	17





CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
			de educación e instituciones educativas para promover la articulación de la educación media, el emprendimiento, los Proyectos Pedagógicos Productivos así como, las competencias laborales desde la formación de las competencias básicas y ciudadanas en los estudiantes de básica y media, desde un enfoque de derechos.			
NAJ-521	Fundación Paz y Bien	Pacto de Paz de la Comunidad de Agua Blanca	Desarrollar el proyecto denominado "Pacto de paz de la Comunidad de Agua blanca", a través del cual se pretende llevar a cabo la promoción y el fortalecimiento de las políticas públicas de infancia, adolescencia y juventud, en el marco de la política de Prevención.	Valle del Cauca,	Cali,	12
NAJ-522	Fundación Proinco	Avance en la implementación de la estrategia departamental de prevención de vinculación de NNAJ al conflicto en los municipios de Tumaco, Samaniego, Policarpa, Mallamas, El Charco, Ricuarte y los Andes Sotomayor.	Visualizar, diseñar, construir y adoptar medidas de solución necesarias para evitar el reclutamiento forzado y cualquier forma de utilización de niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes al conflicto armado y actividades ilícitas, mediante la reducción de factores de riesgo.	Nariño,	El Charco, Los Andes, Mallama, Policarpa, Ricaurte, Samaniego, Tumaco, Todos,	17
NAJ-524	Procura Claretiana de Misiones	Prevención uso y reclutamiento de NNAJ indígenas y afro colombianos	Prevenir uso y reclutamiento de NNAJ indígenas y afrocolombianas en el departamento del Choco desde una perspectiva de garantía, promoción y restitución de derechos.	Choco,	Jurado, Quibdo,	13





CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
NAJ-525	Fundación Servicio Juvenil	Fortalecimiento de competencias laborales a jóvenes de Tumaco	Apoyar la garantía y prevención a la violación de los derechos de los jóvenes en condición de vulnerabilidad en Tumaco para prevenir el reclutamiento a los GAI	Nariño,	Tumaco,	16
NAJ-526	Escuela Taller de Cartagena	Propuesta de capacitación para la población vulnerable y construcción de segundo piso de la Escuela Taller Cartagena de Indias.	Contribuir al mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de jóvenes en condición de vulnerabilidad de la ciudad de Cartagena, a través de procesos de capacitación técnica relacionada con oficios tradicionales y nuevos, relativos al patrimonio tangible	Bolívar,	Cartagena,	12
NAJ-527	Asociación Shaquiñan, Municipio de Cumbal	PAYACUA: Proyecto piloto de Reafirmación y Fortalecimiento de la Educación como instrumento para la Prevención". "desatando el saber milenario, para dar más de lo que recibimos"	Desarrollar el proyecto "PAYACUA: REAFIRMACION Y FORTALECIMIENTO DE LA EDUCACION PROPIA COMO INSTRUMENTO PARA REAFIRMAR LA IDENTIDAD CULTURAL Y LA PREVENCION AL USO Y RECLUTAMIENTO FORZADO DE NNAJ".	Nariño,	Cumbal,	12
NAJ-529	Fundación Socio Cultural Mahluna	Festival Cinecita	Desarrollar el proyecto "Festival CINECITA", a través del cual se pretende promover procesos de prevención y protección para niños, niñas y jóvenes en condiciones de vulnerabilidad en el Departamento del Magdalena, por medio de estrategias artísticas	Magdalena,	Santa Marta,	9
NAJ-551	CECIDIC	Lúdica, deporte y cultura para garantizar los derechos de los niños, las niñas y jóvenes en condición de vulnerabilidad en los resguardo indígenas del municipio de Toribío.	Apoyar y prevenir con actividades lúdicas, deportivas y culturales la vulneración de los derechos de los niños y las niñas del Municipio de Toribío, disminuyendo los riesgos de vinculación al conflicto armado u otras formas de violencia.	Cauca,	Toribio,	9





CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
NAJ-480 / NAJ-554	Corporación Somos Más	Apoyo al proceso de fortalecimiento del Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal Adolescente	Fortalecer el Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal Adolescente por medio de dinámicas de interacción y reflexión entre actores relacionados con el Sistema, adolescentes y comunidad en general.	Bogotá D.C.,	Bogotá D.C.,	15
FED-004	OIM	Fortalecimiento Institucional a las TECNOACADEMIA y TECNOPARQUES	Fortalecer la capacidad institucional del SENA, para que puedan brindar acciones de formación acordes con el mercado laboral a los adolescentes	Todos,	Todos,	12
FED-005	Fundación Carvajal	Prevención de menores y jóvenes en situación de riesgo, a través de actividades del uso adecuado del tiempo libre.	Prevención de menores y jóvenes en situación de riesgo, a través de actividades del uso adecuado del tiempo libre, la integración comunitaria y la incorporación de las tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones TIC a las prácticas pedagógicas en los barrios El Retiro y El Vergel de Cali. Colombia	Valle del Cauca,	Cali,	12
NAJ-563	Fundación Tiempo de Juego TJ	Fortalecimiento a Estrategia Tiempo de Juego	Prevenir el reclutamiento de niños, niñas y jóvenes de los sectores de Petares (Cartagena) y Cazuca (Soacha) a través del mejoramiento de su calidad de vida y fortaleciendo iniciativas colectivas de generación de ingresos y teniendo como eje transversal la participación en las actividades de Tiempo de Juego. Promover el fortalecimiento de los entornos familiares, comunitarios e institucionales que reduzcan los factores de riesgo del reclutamiento y violencia familiar mediante el acompañamiento y la atención psicosocial.	Bolívar, Cundinamarca,	Cartagena, Soacha,	6





CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
NAJ-568	Fundación Antonio Restrepo Barco	Identificación y análisis de las afectaciones por minas antipersona MAP artefactos explosivos improvisados AEI y munición sin explotar MUSE en la población infantil.	Realizar una caracterización socio- demográfica de las victimas infantiles y adolescentes por MAP-MUSE-AEI que brinde elementos de análisis, recomendaciones a la política pública encargada de la prevención, atención y restablecimiento de derechos y articulación entre las entidades correspondientes.	Meta, Nariño, Antioquia,	Vista Hermosa, Samaniego, Barbacoas, Cumbitara, Ricaurte, Ituango, Dabeiba, Andes,	6
NAJ-570	Fundación Instituto por Ia Construcción de Ia Paz FICONPAZ	Comunidades educativas constructoras de paz de la ciudad de Bogotá	Desarrollar procesos de incidencia para la transformación cultural, sobre prácticas y dinámicas que sostienen violencias, exclusiones y vulneraciones de los derechos humanos, de niños, niñas, adolescentes, en el marco de la escuela de sectores vulnerables de la ciudad de Bogotá, que afrontan riesgos de vinculación de los niños, niñas y adolescentes a grupos armados y otras dinámicas de la delincuencia	Bogotá D.C.,	Bogotá D.C.,	10
NAJ-573	Autoridad Ancestral del territorio WAMPIA del pueblo MISAK	Atención y prevención al reclutamiento y conflicto para niños y niñas Misak Departamento del Cauca	Prevenir la vinculación de niños(as) y jóvenes al conflicto, a partir de su superación económica, social y cultural desde cosmovisión, su pensamiento y su yatull, apoyando la generación de ingresos, capacitación laboral, derechos humanos, DIH, atención psicosocial, fortalecimiento institucional en los municipios de Silvia y Piendamó Departamento del Cauca.	Cauca,	Silvia, Piendamó,	9





CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
NAJ-575	Corporación para el fomento de la educación técnica formal y no formal del Caquetá.	Apoyo Escuela Bajo Caldas de Florencia Caquetá	Realizar acompañamiento a la institución educativa Bajo Caldas que permita retomar en los padres las actividades recreativas en los niños para su desarrollo físico y mental de manera que permitan alcanzar un cambio de actitud más favorable ante la necesidad de mejorar condiciones de vida. Fortalecer infraestructura productiva dentro del centro donde se capaciten a los niños en horticultura y piscicultura, a través de la creación de una huerta social, alternado con el aprendizaje de cultivo de peces, lo que les permita alcanzar un cambio de actitud más favorable ante la necesidad de mejorar sus condiciones de vida.	Caquetá,	Florencia,	6
NAJ-580	OIM	Cualificación de las unidades de servicio de los programas de primera infancia del ICBF	Aunar esfuerzos y recursos humanos y técnicos para la cualificación de la atención en los Programas de Primera Infancia dirigidos a población nivel 1 y 2 a través de la adquisición de elementos de dotación para las Unidades de Servicio de los Programas de primera infancia.			4
NAJ-581	OIM	Recuperación del estado nutricional de los niños(as) menores de cinco años y reducción del trabajo infantil de niños, niñas y adolescentes identificados por la Red Juntos en 5 municipios de los departamentos de Antioquia, Córdoba y Huila.	Aunar esfuerzos y recursos para el desarrollo de acciones tendientes a 1. Contribuir con la recuperación del estado nutricional de los niños(as) menores de cinco años remitidos por la Red contra la extrema pobreza Red Juntos, con desnutrición global con la participación de la familia como responsable directa de la atención de los niños(as), la sociedad como co responsable y del Estado como garante de los	Todos,	Todos,	6





CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
		Apoyo a la consolidación de la	derechos de la niñez en 31 municipios de la Costa caribe colombiana2. Contribuir a la reducción del trabajo infantil de niños, niñas y adolescentes identificados por la Red Juntos en 5 municipios de los departamentos de Antioquia, Córdoba y Huila. Promoción de planes de vida en el marco de la ciudadanía, civilidad y legalidad de 100 jóvenes			
FED-007	OIM	granja integral de Planadas	por medio de la formación técnica y acompañamiento psicosocial desarrollado en la granja integral de Planadas.			6
NAJ-584	OIM	Derechos de la primera infancia, proyecto de vida	Aunar esfuerzos y recursos para el fortalecimiento, desarrollo y seguimiento a los proyectos y procesos de atención integral para los niños, las niñas, adolescentes y sus familias encaminadas a garantizar y restituir los derechos desde la primera infancia, su proyecto de vida con el fin de reducir la violencia, el maltrato infantil, la utilización y reclutamiento de niños y niñas por grupos armados ilegales entre otras formas de vulneración.			12
NAJ-587	Parroquia San Pedro Julián Eymard	Escuela "Goles con sentido"	Prevenir el reclutamiento de Niños, niñas y jóvenes del sector Paraíso de Ciudad Bolívar, a través de espacios deportivos, artísticos y de participación para la construcción de espacios colectivos de desarrollo, fortalecimiento de los entornos familiares y de empoderamiento a los jóvenes, y con la articulación a la red de servicios que contribuyan con la restitución de derechos.	Bogotá D.C.,	Bogotá D.C.,	6





CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
FED008	OIM	Recomendaciones, ruta y perspectivas de la implementación de la Ley de formación y generación de Empleo	Generar las recomendaciones, ruta y perspectivas de la implementación de la ley 1429 de Diciembre de 2010: Ley de formación y generación de empleo	Todos,	Todos,	2
NAJ-574	Ayara Social	Movida sin armas si es vida.	Prevenir el reclutamiento y la vinculación a delincuencia de jóvenes en situación de alto riesgo a través de la metodología de alto impacto de Ayara, en wel Distrito de Agua blanca en Cali, Buenaventura y Santander de Qulichao -Cauca	Valle del Cauca, Cauca,	Cali, Buenaventura, Santander De Quilichao,	8



